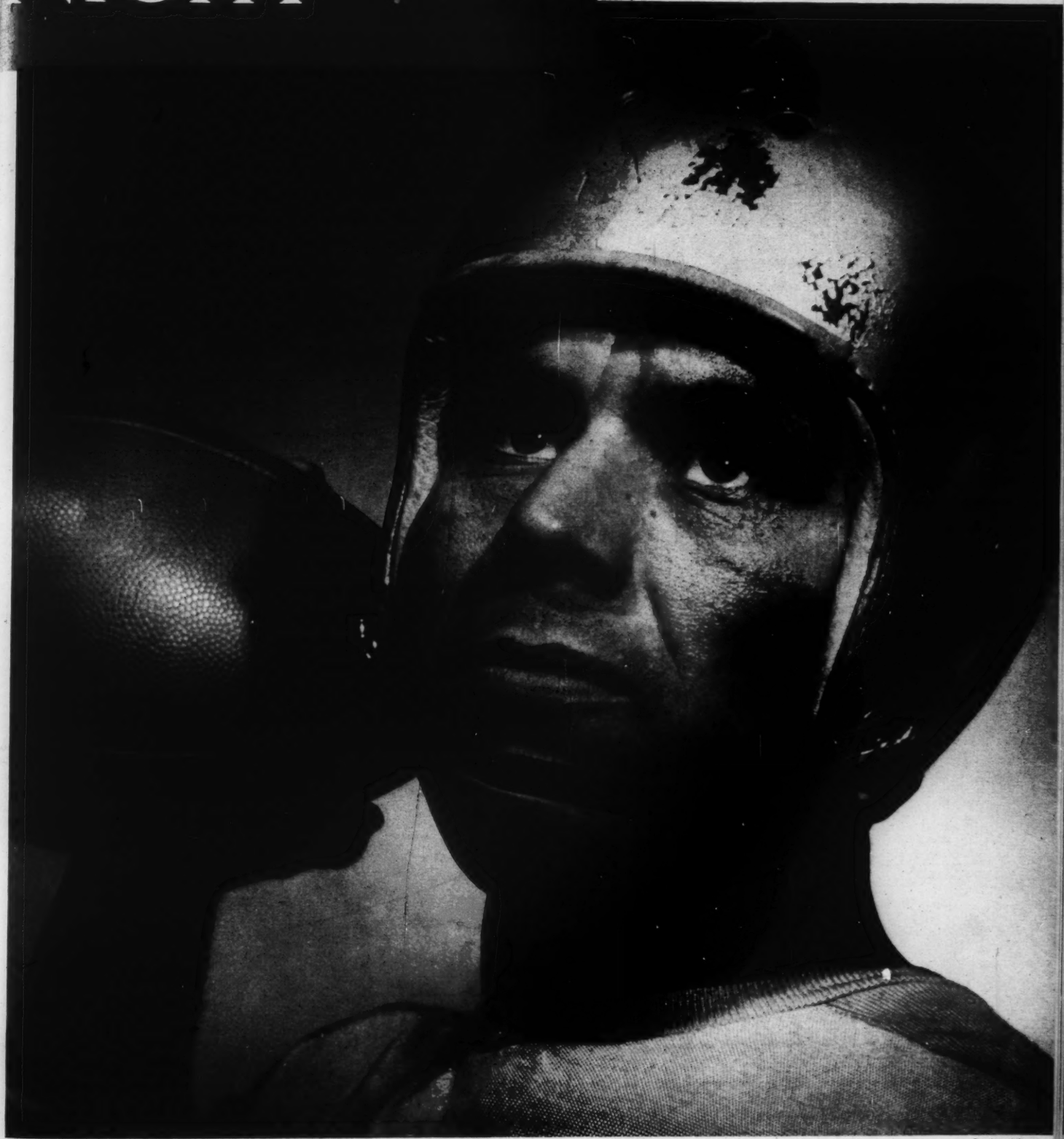
SATURDAY NIGHT

AN EX-CANADIAN COMPLAINS
by Richard Taylor

We Are Wasting Our Coal

OCTOBER 31, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 4



—Gordon Aikman

PASSER AND KICKER: *Jack Jacobs of Winnipeg Blue Bombers.*

10c

Doing Europe on a Shoestring
Now What's Happening to ERP?

RED FEATHER SERVICE

LETTERS

Mayor's Thanks

MAY I, on behalf of the City of Kitchener and presuming to speak the part for the County of Waterloo, express our appreciation on the recent article dealing with Waterloo County (SN, Oct. 3). Any comment that I have heard, and I have heard considerable, has been extremely favorable to the idea.

We have considered it an honor to be included among the early municipalities covered and we commend you for your effort which, continued, will markedly increase the knowledge of Canadians as to their municipalities.

We wish you continued success.

S. F. LEAVINE
Kitchener, Ont. *Mayor*

Calm Analysis

CONGRATULATIONS on B. K. Sandwell's able survey and analysis of "New Communist Strategy" (SN, Oct. 10). Although I do not agree with his apparent implication that all union demands for wage increases are unreasonable and Communist-inspired, his article is on the whole an admirable substitute for aimless, uninformed ranting, which usually results in making the Communists seem a notch higher in intelligence than their detractors.

The self-criticism he reports on the subject of T. G. McManus is merely a repetition of the breast-beating that went on three years ago after Pat Sullivan hit the sawdust trail. Maybe the Communists aren't always quite as bright as those who huff and puff at them make them appear to be. Perhaps more of such calm analysis as Mr. Sandwell's would be the *effective* way to deflate their claims and frustrate their aims.

Ottawa, Ont. PAUL A. GARDNER

Another Afterglow

HATS OFF to reviewer, M.B. [Melwyn Breen], for his excellent coverage of Hemingway's novel. "Afterglow" was precisely the sensation I experienced following the ". . . irritating aspects."

MARY ELIZABETH DAVOL
Fall River, Mass.

Far East

JUST a pat on the back for the concise way SATURDAY NIGHT keeps abreast of the Far Eastern situation. I particularly liked your recent "Future of Korea" (SN, Oct. 17) by Sebastian Haffner and O. M. Green.

Halifax, NS. GEORGE T. FOSTER

Today's Freshmen

I FIND myself quoted in your September 19 issue in an article entitled, "Are Today's Frosh Up to Par?", as saying that they "do not measure up to standards." This quotation is taken from a letter in which I pointed out at some length that I thought our schools were doing a good job educating students for a variety of purposes, only one of which was University Entrance. The paragraph from which the quotation is taken reads as follows:

"Second, there does not seem to be either in the schools or at the universities any general agreement on—to quote from your letter—what 'the fundamentals of education' are. While there are general complaints that present day high school graduates, and indeed university graduates, are unable to express themselves adequately in good English, I myself am inclined to doubt whether a higher percentage of graduates ever really met this test better than they do at the present time. *The fact is that we are educating more young people than ever before and as a consequence there are likely to be more in numbers though possibly fewer in percentage who do not measure up to the standards we are always aiming to reach.*"

G. C. ANDREWS
UBC, Vancouver, BC. *Executive Assistant to the President*

Brighter Side

THAT was an interesting article on world steel supply (SN, Oct. 17) and how much better off we are in this regard than are the Russians. But SATURDAY NIGHT has already given us a peek at this "brighter side" in an informative chart (SN, Aug. 22): U.S. Bloc—144 million tons: USSR Bloc—30 million tons. We've got the stuff. Let's just hope we use it best!

Montreal, Que. E. W. HOOVER

Acceptance

FRIENDS of SATURDAY NIGHT everywhere must have been heartened by the Memo report you ran recently on how well the new SN is doing (SN, Oct. 10). Keep it up! We like the magazine better than ever before.

Edmonton, Alberta G. E. WILSON

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66, No. 4 Whole No. 3000

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Winnipeg Blue Bombers are making western football history. They have tremendous drive, competent passing and tight teamwork. In last games they have won 2 of 3 from the Regina Roughriders to clinch first place in the Western Interprovincial Union. On Oct. 28, Edmonton and Regina will battle in a semi-final to decide the runner-up to play Winnipeg. Biggest single reason for the Blue Bombers' success is a handsome 30-year-old Indian — **Jack Jacobs.** "In Canada," says Jacobs, who played for the professional Green Bay (Wisconsin) Packers last year, "I have all-season security." For further information on how Jacobs' passing is giving the Blue Bombers some security too, see *Sports* on Page 30.—*Photo by Gordon Aikman.*

Highlights: Demand for Canadian control of the BNA Act has grown strongly since the remarkable Western Australia case (Page 7) . . . Near-starvation for the Canadian cartoonist (Page 8) . . . Coal can still play a large part in the Canadian economy (Page 10) . . . A BC University professor's fight against Tass (Page 11) . . . What do French and German leaders think about a European Army? (Page 15) . . . Four months in Europe on $900 (Page 23) . . . Will inflation in the U.S. sabotage ECA? (Page 31).

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DAVID J. B. RITCHIE,
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The University,
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6th October, 1950.

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FOREIGN NEWS

WILLSON WOODSIDE reports each week in SATURDAY NIGHT from Europe.

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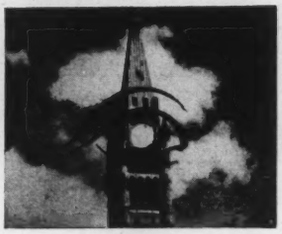

OTTAWA VIEW

NATO MEETINGS AGAIN

ALL the "top brass," headed by Lieut.-General **Charles Foulkes,** was in Washington this week for the military committee of NATO. The Chiefs of Staff of the 12 countries were trying to clear the way for the Defence Ministers' meeting on October 28. **Brooke Claxton** will represent Canada with an impressive array of military and civilian talent, including Dr. **Arnold Heeney,*** Undersecretary for External Affairs, and **Hume Wrong,** Ambassador in Washington.

These meetings have to work out a plan for the proposed international force in Western Europe. General Eisenhower's wartime command provides some parallels; breaks down in other ways. Eisenhower reported to the Combined Chiefs of Staff (U.K. and U.S.). The new Supreme Commander will report to the NATO Standing Group (U.K., France and the U.S.). The wartime Combined Chiefs' reported to Roosevelt and Churchill. Who takes their place now? And how do countries like Canada get a say in the control of their contingents in the integrated force?

The answer Canada will favor is to establish a new directing body for NATO. It would represent all 12 governments, and replace the present committees of foreign ministers, defence ministers, chiefs of staff. The Standing Group would report to it.

SPECIAL FORCE: WHERE?

OTTAWA is eager to get our Special Force "uncommitted" from Korea before it's gone too far afield. But even when that's done, it can't be recommitted to Europe before NATO has established the integrated force. And it looks as though that may take weeks or months yet. The change here in the last month is remarkable. No one now asks whether Canada will contribute to the international army in Europe: only how. But there have been some hot arguments about that.

(Early this week the 350-men advance party of Canada's Special Brigade sailed from Seattle. Destination: Korea.

WHAT MAKES A DIVISION?

A MONTH AGO they were saying that a division for Europe would mean sending 30,000 men out of Canada (Ottawa View, Sept. 26). Now they talk about the Special Force, plus reinforcements (roughly 10,000 men), making a respectable training division. But there are still two distinct views.

Some of the top people, including military men, argue this way: Russia has shown that she retreats before strength (Berlin air-lift, Korea, etc.). The West's integrated force can now confront Russia with strength in Europe. But in international planning on this scale a division is the unit which counts. We could put in our force as a division; and it would be a small price for avoiding war.

PM St. Laurent and Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** demur. They say that a Canadian division, compared with five U.S. divisions (in the early stage) and three or four British divisions, is too big a contribution for Canada.

PRICES GOING UP

THE cost of living has brought far fewer letters of protest to the Government than you'd expect. Labor men are not complaining much; complaints are mostly from retired people. Early next month the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will publish the cost of living index for October. It'll probably be up as a result of some rises in September. After that there is good hope that the rise may stop for some months. The real impact of defence measures has not been felt yet: only the speculative rise (the scramble to build up inventories and the like) which followed Korea. It may well smooth out during the winter, until the first wave of real defence production hits us in the spring. That will be the time to hold your hat, unless the U.S. has found means to curb inflation by that time.

NOT SO HOT NOW

NO ONE knew for certain how much of that $534 million which came in from the U.S. between July and October was "hot money." And no one knows now how much it's cooled off. But there are signs that Americans who bought Canadian bonds or stocks in the hope of a quick profit are now holding them as good investments. Canadian Government bonds yield 30 or 40 cents more per $100 than U.S. Government bonds; and for a while at least they may hold the U.S. investors. A withdrawal of U.S. funds might have welcome deflationary effects; but the inflationary effects of the increase in reserves is substantially spent. It was inflationary while the Government was having to find the money to buy U.S. dollars. Now we can hold the higher reserves without increasing the money in circulation.

PUBLIC WORKS CHECK

IT'S not easy for a Government to announce that it's cancelling orders for public buildings that have been already promised. But there may be all kinds of reason for delay. In other cases where work is already in progress, the most sensible thing is to speed it up and get it finished as soon as possible, so as to release the labor for defence jobs. The Government is stalling some projects; pressing on with others.

*A new doctorate from the University of Manitoba.

CAPITAL COMMENT

SC Still Harps on One String

THE national convention of the Social Credit party at Regina a few days ago received very little attention in eastern Canada. Some newspapers did not carry a line about it. Devout Social Crediters will, perhaps, attribute this neglect to the dictation of the "fifty big shots," or to the intrigues of "international finance." A more likely explanation is that the theories of the Social Credit party have, except in Alberta, ceased to be news.

Such accounts of the new platform as were carried in the east suggest that the party is still coasting along on Major Douglas's "deficiency of purchasing power" theories. This, if true, argues a certain lack of humor as well as acumen among the brain-trusters of the Social Credit party. For if there is one policy Canadians don't want to see adopted at the moment, it is a further distribution of purchasing power to consumers, which would drive up prices still higher and create new scarcities.

The Aberhart party rose to overwhelming strength in Alberta in the trough of a great depression, when it could be argued with impressive effect that economic stagnation was due to inadequate purchasing power. The Douglas formula for distributing additional purchasing power may have been quite unacceptable to the orthodox financiers, but at all events the latter could not successfully contend that such additional purchasing power wouldn't be a boon to business.

Another popular contention of Social Credit was that as the present system always failed to distribute sufficient buying power, surplus stocks invariably piled up in warehouses and on retailers' shelves. Where are surpluses now?

Empty and Fill

In the 30's there were, it was quite true, undisposable surpluses at times on shelves and in warehouses, although, even then, these surpluses would not have gone far if they had been distributed evenly among all the Canadian population. However, the Social Credit answer to the latter contention was that once you had distributed these surpluses, large or small, production everywhere would be stimulated to fill up the shelves and warehouses again.

Major Douglas was more frank about the cycle of deflation and inflation than many of his Alberta followers. You could, if you chose, read in his formula the explanation that while a national dividend would be paid by the Government to the consumer when there was a lack of purchasing power, in the opposite condition the process would be reversed. Then the consumer or the taxpayer would pay a "national dividend" back to the Government. Taxes, in short.

Even now, in the language of the Regina manifesto, the Social Credit party is in favor of "the scientific distribution of sufficient consumer purchasing power to establish and maintain a balanced economy."

It is not easy to be sure exactly what is meant here by "a balanced economy." But if it means what the preamble goes on to say, namely, "fair prices to both producers and consumers," it presumably does not mean a state of rising consumer prices and mounting cost-of-living.

Social Credit literature in the past 15 years, of which I have a fair sample in my files, constantly denies that the party is in favor of inflation.

Depress Purchasing

So the new manifesto would presumably dictate a policy of withholding or withdrawing considerable purchasing power now, in the autumn of 1950, when the threat of inflation continues to disturb every one in the fixed-income category—embracing the majority of Canadians.

This makes the inclusion of a reference to the current distribution of national dividends—also contained in the new manifesto—more than a trifle absurd.

It is difficult to avoid concluding that the platform drafters of the Social Credit party need to wake up to the fact that we are no longer in the 1930's.

Social Credit, indeed, sadly lacks a new prophet with a fresh message more in keeping with the perils of the times. The whole incident illustrates the limitations of any party which is built upon a temporary or intermittent condition. One plank, and that plank of limited or even negative value much of the time, is a poor foundation for a national party.

The Regina manifesto describes a democracy as recognizing "the fatherhood of God from which springs the brotherhood of man." The encouraging feature of this declaration is the hope that it gives the friendly reader that the anti-Semitism which at one time was a serious blot on sections of the Social Credit movement has now been thoroughly abandoned.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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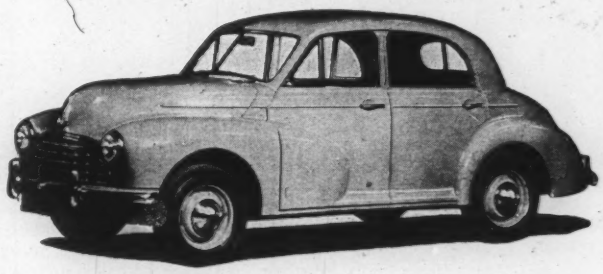

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GIVE to your Red Feather Campaign

OCTOBER is called the *Red Feather Month* because that is when the Community Chests conduct their annual campaigns to support more than seven hundred Red Feather services for local health, welfare and recreation.

THE HEIDT OF ENTERTAINMENT

WITH Horace Heidt appearing in person, Toronto Rotary Club presents the "Original Youth Opportunity Program," a two-and-a-half-hour vaudeville variety revue, at Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens on November 7. The net proceeds will go to the Crippled Children's Society and other Rotary Club philanthropic work. Local talent had an opportunity to try out with the Heidt show two evenings this week. Who knows, perhaps some lucky Canadian youngsters will become part of the famous group, just like the famed Heidt Steppers above.

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Two new judges have been named to the Superior Court of Quebec. The **Hon. Valmore Bienvenue, KC,** former provincial government minister, has been named a puisne judge for the Quebec district. **Maurice Lalonde,** MP for Labelle, is now a puisne judge for Montreal district.

AWARDS

Walter Curlock of Coniston, Ont., and **C. R. Cupp,** of Toronto, have won the Algoma Ore Properties, Ltd. Fellowships at the University of Toronto's School of Graduate Studies. These are valued at $2,200 each.

Joseph C. Sullivan, 25, 1949 graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, has won a research fellowship given by the Edward Orton Research Foundation of Columbus, Ohio. This provides for one year's study at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

HONORS

The **Hon. Louis St. Laurent** and **Dr. J. E. Wallace Sterling,** President of Stanford University, California, have been given honorary degrees of Doctor at Law by the University of Toronto. Dr. Sterling is a native of Linwood, Ont.

Dr. F. D. Munroe, Regina, former Saskatchewan Health Minister who piloted the first bill through the Legislature that set up the province's cancer control program, has received a certificate of life membership in the Canadian Cancer Society.

Brig. W. C. Murphy, of Vancouver, has been elected President of the Canadian Armored Corps Association. Vice-president is **Lieut.-Col. G. R. H. Ross,** Sussex, officer commanding the 8th Princess Louise's (NB) Hussars (5th Armored Regiment).

The Great Hall of Queen's University Students' Memorial Union has been renamed in honor of **Principal R. C. Wallace** who will retire in 1951. Portraits of Mr. Wallace and of **R. S. McLaughlin** who donated the University's new Mechanical Engineering Building were recently unveiled in Wallace Hall.

L. W. Bewick has been elected President of the St. George's Society of Saint John, NB, for the 148th year of operation.

DEATHS

Senator Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne, 85, prominent businessman, PC party leader in the Senate 1942-5, and former Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the 1917 Borden and the 1920 Meighen Governments; in Montreal, after a long illness.

Brennan Bartle Bull, 48, formerly of Brampton, Ont., and son of Canadian financier William Perkins Bull, KC. He served as a Conservative MP in Britain from 1935 to 1945; of a heart attack in London.

The **Rev. Gordon S. Stevens,** 63, United Church minister at Margate, PEI, formerly of Saint John, NB; of a heart attack at Margate.

Harry Hinett, 64, well-known Sydney, NS, businessman and prominent Mason; in Sydney, after a lengthy illness.

Mary Frances Kuhring, widow of Rev. Canon G. A. Kuhring; in Toronto. She was prominent for many years in Church of England activities in Canada and during World War I organized New Brunswick's VAD service. For this, and her work in Saint John during the influenza epidemic of 1918, she was made a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Lt.-Col. Gerald Walker Birks, OBE, 78, Chairman of the Board of Henry Birks and Sons Ltd., of Montreal, an internationally known worker for the YMCA; in Montreal.

Elizabeth Purdy, Supervisor of the Private Patient's Pavillion, Toronto General Hospital, for 30 years; in hospital in Toronto.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 4 Oct. 31, 1950

Coal—A National Problem

MESSRS. W. A. Whittaker and V. A. Cooney of the newly-formed Western Coal Federation of Canada have been visiting Central Canada to discuss the objects of their Federation. Angus J. Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer of District 18 of the United Mine Workers, was prevented by an accident from accompanying them, but the union plays a full part in the new organization, recognizing that the miners' as well as the operators' livelihood is threatened by the increasing competition of oil and gas in the West.

The only alternative market which anyone has been able to suggest for our western coal is in Ontario (see Page 10). Its chances there are to some extent jeopardized by past performance. Many users and distributors of coal are chary of the western product, which, it has been frequently said, has never maintained either the consistency of quality or the continuity of supply which U.S. coals have established. The first remedy for the western coal problem undoubtedly lies in the hands of the western mines. We hope that the new-found unity of the industry may result in improved performance on its own part.

This is, indeed, the essential condition of any help on a national scale. The western operators' argument is that the Ontario market will be completely barred to them unless the present maximum subvention of $2.50 per ton is increased to compensate for the forthcoming freight increase. And if they cannot sell in Ontario, they say, the mines will have to start closing.

No new claim on the federal budget is popular at a time like the present. If higher subventions are to be considered it must not be on the ground of helping one relatively small industry: it would have to be on the ground of the intrinsic importance of coal to the whole Canadian economy. And on this ground we think there is a strong argument. It is worth noticing that last year the federal treasury spent $16 millions moving western feed grains to the East, compared with just over $1 million moving western coal.

An Alberta Problem Too

IN dumping the coal problem in the lap of the Federal Government, there is a danger that the western provinces may forget their own responsibilities in the matter. It seems to us that the Alberta Government might itself take more constructive action. The course which would yield quickest results is undoubtedly to explore the potentialities of coal as a source of electric power. The water resources of Alberta are not so abundant that thermal generating plants can be overlooked. It might even be suggested that if the public utilities continue to spurn this source of power, the coal companies themselves might take it up.

On a longer view it may not be as unrealistic as many people suppose to consider the establishment of a western steel industry. Canadian business has not always been as adventurous as it might have been to its own profit: the large holdings of U.S. companies in Alberta's own oil resources testify to that. Both the Alberta Government and the directors of Canadian industries might well consider whether, in the long run, it is more sensible to move coal to industry or industry to coal.

Keep Them on the Square

WE MUST congratulate the Canadian Square Dancing Association on the successful holding of its first annual meeting in that great centre of devotion to the glories of the past, the Stampede City of Calgary. The Association is sponsoring a movement for the establishment of a school for the training of square dance callers, a profession which seems to us much more worthy of encouragement than its sister profession of the hog callers about whom so much is heard in the press. Its president, Collier Maberley, pointed out that a square dance caller is required to be "abreast of the times and aware of the new trends in square dancing."

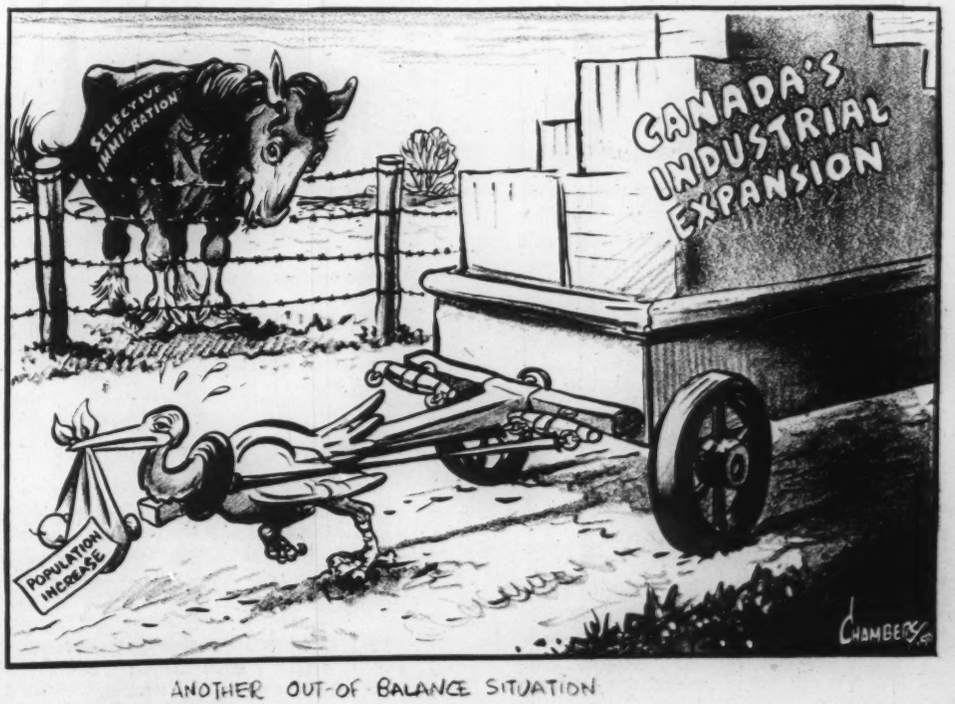
This last observation slightly alarms us. The world is so full of things which have "new trends" that we had rather clung to the idea that square dancing was something that would always be practised just as Greatgrandma and Greatgrandpa practised it a century ago. If it is going to have new trends there is no telling where it may trend to. We may wind up with a square version of something like the Bunnyhug or the Samba, or have groups of eight people Bumps-a-daisying one-another around the floor to an accompaniment of shrill cries from the callers. And for that matter the callers may take to multiplying themselves and performing in squads like the cheerleaders at the football games.

Let us hope that the new trends will preserve the restraint and old-fashioned dignity that have slightly departed from other popular brands of calisthenics.

Will Interest Rates Change?

THE increase of the bank rate announced last week from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent will not have any immediate effect on interest rates by private lenders. The Bank of Canada has announced that it will charge the extra ½ per cent on money lent to chartered banks, but actually the chartered banks have not been borrowing money from the central bank; so the change is chiefly of a symbolical character. What it does do is to underline the warnings contained in Mr. Abbott's special budget in September that capital developments will have to be reduced to clear the way for rearmament. In this respect it corresponds to the restriction of consumer credit. The Government's aim is to limit, and if possible reduce, all unnecessary expenditure at both levels. Corporations—and Government itself—are required not to spend any more than necessary on expansion or development programs; and individuals are required to limit their level of purchases. The country simply cannot afford a "buying spree" at either capital or consumer level.

This restraint in civilian demand provides our first and most important hope of limiting—one



ANOTHER OUT-OF BALANCE SITUATION

hardly dare say "avoiding"—inflation. The defence program, so far as we can learn, is getting under way with a slow deliberation which appears to belie the Government's repeated assertions of urgency. Some of the delay is unavoidable. It takes time for the Services to formulate their needs; it takes yet more time to coordinate them with the needs of other countries; and it takes longer still to get production rolling. We are easing into our rearmament program gradually, which makes it much easier for the civilian economy to absorb the additional demand. But there is no question that over the next twelve months we shall have to find additional materials, manpower and facilities for defence needs. Mr. Howe has estimated the rearmament program at something under 10 per cent of gross national production. We have, on that basis, a chance to meet it by increased productivity and a general restraint on civilian buying. But if we fail to produce more per man, and if we fail to restrain civilian demand, then the need for compulsory controls may become irresistible. The Bank of Canada's action on the interest rate is a timely warning.

Brains With Courage

CANADIAN appreciation of Sir Stafford Cripps' great part in postwar Britain cannot be left with the statement that he wouldn't buy as much food from Canada as we'd have liked. This was a statesman cast in a rare mould. As a thinking machine he probably had no equal among the political leaders of this age. As a man he added an incorruptible integrity above the minor stratagems of politics. Because he stood unflinching in an unstable age, and because ill-health compelled him to adopt a strict regime, people were apt to regard him as an austere and unapproachable person. Yet in fact he met people of every sort with charm and simplicity, and there was nothing cold-hearted about him. Has any other visiting statesman in Ottawa punctuated a gruelling round of official talks with daily visits to the National Gallery to enjoy Canadian pictures?

England will sorely miss this man; and we join his fellow-countrymen in wishing him the peaceful and prolonged rest he has surely earned. Moreover, and whatever Agricultural Minister Gardiner may say, we think it would be a bad day for all of us if Hugh Gaitskell lets the British Government fall back into the slap-happy ways which prevailed at the Treasury before Sir Stafford Cripps put it in order.

Christians and the Orient

A MOST moving sermon was preached recently in Bathurst St. United Church by the Very Rev. James Endicott, one-time Moderator of the United Church of Canada, and for many years a pioneer missionary to China. It has now been printed and can be obtained for ten cents from the preacher's son, Dr. J. G. Endicott. It will, we have no doubt, be used by the associates of Mr. Tim Buck as ammunition in their campaign to overthrow the existing institutions of Canada by conspiratorial violence, though that was certainly no part of the preacher's design. We do not think that that constitutes any reason why it should not have been delivered, nor any reason why those of our readers who are interested should not read it.

The fact of professing Christianity did not prevent a large part of the Western world from practising Negro slavery up to the middle of the nineteenth century. Portions of that world are paying a penalty for that un-Christianity a century later. We fear that the fact of professing Christianity has not prevented the Western world as a whole from being rather less than Christian in its relations with the Oriental peoples. Realization of this fact explains a great deal of the difficulty which many missionaries who have worked in the Orient experience in reconciling themselves to military operations in support of such a government as that of Chiang Kai-shek or that of Syngman Rhee.

The conviction of these missionaries is that the Communism of the Orient is fundamentally different from that of the Kremlin—which is probably true—and that there will in the long run be no irreconcilable feud between it and Oriental Christianity—which latter may or may not be true but is at least a point on which the missionaries are entitled to be listened to with some respect. They are not alone in many of their contentions. They have much support for the view that Chiang should be written off in Formosa and that the idea of excluding Mao Tze-tung from the United Nations is ruinous to the hopes of that institution. Unfortunately the flattery which these views bring to them from the agents of the Kremlin, to whom they are naturally pleasing, lures some of them into fields in which they are less expert.

DR. McINTOSH: *A rich life and a high honor.*

PASSING SHOW

THE ordinary citizen should take an interest in what is going on about the constitution, says Attorney General Wismer of BC. Well, how about letting him say something about it?

Scientists are now pursuing sea serpents seven miles down in the ocean. No more privacy than a goldfish.

Canada's Boy Scouts are about to be told just where they fit in about civil defence. For our money, they can take command of of it.

With all these walk-outs it is hard to tell

whether the Ford employees are United Automobile Workers or walkers.

Communists are urging that there should be no politics in the comic strips. But then Communists urge that there should be no politics, period.

War is not inevitable, says the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany. Yeah, but is peace inevitable?

Diplomats are reported to be the kind of speakers most favored by Canadian Club audiences, probably because it is hard to get any other kind who will wear pin-stripe trousers and spats.

Lucy says that an Ontario civil marriage may be perfectly good marriage, but she doesn't see how it can be a wedding.

Of Colors and Colleges

THERE are few well-meant proposals in Canada at the moment for which we feel less enthusiasm than for the scheme for a Negro college at Dresden, Ont. There is nothing whatever in the Negro character or culture that makes it necessary or desirable for Negroes to be educated separately from persons of other colors; and there is quite enough educational segregation in Canada already without adding to it unnecessarily.

Negro families and Negro communities are often less well off financially than their intellectual powers or industrial skills would justify, that being one of the consequences of the amount of economic segregation that does unfortunately exist among us; and for that reason we should be delighted to support any movement for affording financial aid to needy Negro students in existing and non-discriminatory establishments. But the idea of separate educational facilities is a different matter altogether.

A large part of the cost of higher education in Ontario comes from the public funds and from the revenues of public lands, and these belong just as much to the Negro members of the population as to anybody else. In communities which at one time regarded the Negro as a chattel, and have not moved too far away from that attitude, one expects this sort of thing; but Ontario never went in much for slavery and will not, we trust, go in for the sort of discrimination which is its natural successor.

Honor for Chemist

A DISTINGUISHED Canadian scientist, Dr. Douglas Alexander McIntosh, received a high honor last week, the award of the Society of Chemical Industry (Canada) medal for his important contributions to chemical research. It was presented at a dinner in his honor in Montreal. The Society of Chemical Industry is an international organization with headquarters in England and branches in the United States, the Commonwealth countries and others.

Dr. McIntosh is a Nova Scotian, born in New Glasgow. After graduating from Dalhousie University and doing post-graduate work at Cornell and Leipzig, and a short period as a chemist in a New York hospital, he joined the staff of McGill. There he worked in chemistry with a young professor, Ernest Rutherford. Years later, Lord Ruth-

erford credited Dr. McIntosh with much of the success in radioactivity research. In 1915 he became head of the Department of Chemistry of the new University of British Columbia. There he contributed to the development of the smelter at Trail, BC. East again in 1920, he undertook research on the waterproofing of woollens and cottons by electrolytic process, and on the incandescent lamp. From 1923 to 1930 he was head of the Department of Chemistry of Dalhousie University. Next he became Director of Research for Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., where he assisted in developing new processes for calcium carbide and acetylene and headed the company's development of synthetic resins now widely used as plastics. He retired in 1945, and since then has been living in Toronto. A son of Dr. McIntosh is now Professor of Chemistry at the University of Toronto.

This is a life of rich, and surely satisfying, achievement, in which all Canadians can take pride.

Get to Work, Ye Poets!

THE Association of Canadian Clubs has decided to offer a prize for the best new version (in English) of "O Canada"—or more correctly, for the best new set of words to be sung to the tune composed by Calixa Lavallée. We cannot frown upon any effort which promises to distribute a few hundred dollars among the poets of Canada, who need all the supplementary sources of income that they can get.

But we do not feel optimistic about the chances of the nation developing a soul-stirring anthem by this method; and in spite of the undoubted beauty and dramatic effect of the music, we continue to wonder whether the rest of Canada has any right to steal from the French people of Quebec a song which in its origin was simply a paean of praise to the *habitants*, the seigneurs and the clergy who so heroically maintained the essential qualities of their ancestors in a changed and difficult environment.

And will Ontario ever really enjoy singing about Canada as "CanaDAH"?

Impulse of Heroes

SHIMMERING *curtains, blue to silvery grey,*
Hang in the vestibule of the house of dreams,
Muffling the many voices coming to me;
Burdens of song, little driftings of laughter,
Fragments of happy talk; all dimly remembered,
But nothing definite, fully-rounded, complete;

Until, suddenly, comes a voice of command,
A voice that shines like a star. "This must you do;
Turn from your pleasant ways of animal ease
And cut a path in the jungle of ignorance,
Clear through the thickets of prejudice and pain;
Only thus may you save your soul alive."

"Merely subjective," say the wonderful-wise,
Walking capped and gowned, by their ivied towers,
"Only a hidden ambition finding a voice
Strong to rebuke inertia and negation;
Only a self-call, rising from the Unconscious.
Nothing of mystery; common-coin of the soul."

Hark, the wonderful-wise, to the mighty men
Striding indignant down the long centuries,
Breaking tyrants, opening prison-doors,
Healing the hurt and the deviltry of the world;
For these roundly declared, in contempt of torture and death,
"God spoke to us in a voice that shone like a star."

J. E. MIDDLETON

Why Our Own Constitution?

Growth of Demand for Canadian Control of BNA Act Is Rapid Since West Australia Case Showed U.K. Would Not Intervene

by B. K. Sandwell

THE astonishing change which has come over public opinion in Canada, and especially among the protected minorities referred to in the BNA Act, on the subject of the power to amend that Act has occurred almost entirely since 1935, and can reasonably be attributed to a growing appreciation of the significance of an event which took place in that year.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

The State of Western Australia, which had been for many years a member of the Australian Federation, desired to withdraw from that membership. The constitution of Australia, which was already, by the Imperial Act creating it, subject to amendment by Australia by prescribed methods, and by the Statute of Westminster was beyond the power of the Imperial Parliament, contained no provision for such withdrawal, and the Australian Government had no intention of making any such provision.

The State of Western Australia therefore, by referendum and by act of both Houses of its Parliament and by joint representations from the leaders of all political parties, petitioned the Imperial Parliament for legislative action separating it from the rest of Australia.

A Select Committee of the Lords and Commons at Westminster reported that the petition should not be received, since it called for legislative action which the British Parliament would be incompetent to take except upon the definite request of the Commonwealth of Australia. But it went much further than that. It might have based that decision on the fact that the Australian constitution was now in the hands of Australia, and that the Statute of Westminster in 1931 had expressly signed off all power over it which might otherwise have been claimed by the British Parliament. That would have made the decision of no importance to Canada, whose constitution was still in the hands of the British Parliament both by its own terms and by the Statute of Westminster.

The Established Convention

The Select Committee declared in express terms that it was a well established convention of constitutional practice that interference in the affairs of a Dominion "should only take place at the request of such Dominion . . . speaking with the voice which represents it as a whole and not merely at the request of a minority. That rule was well established before 1900, and has been consistently acted upon as an undoubted Constitutional Convention." The language could hardly have been more explicit if the Committee had desired (which it quite possibly did) to convey to Canada that the British Parliament would not in any circumstances interest itself in any grievance of a section of the people, or of a Province, or even all the Provinces, against the federal authority acting within its allotted powers. Says Mr. Gérin-Lajoie in "Constitutional Amendment in Canada": "This language does not leave any doubt that London would similarly deny to the Canadian Provinces any *locus standi* in requesting the enactment of amendments to the Constitution of Canada."

This declaration put an end, necessarily, to a long-standing belief of the majority of the population of Quebec that that Province, if it became profoundly dissatisfied with the consequences of its membership in the Canadian Confederation, might seek and obtain from the Imperial Parliament legislation which would detach it from Confederation even against the will of the rest of Canada. It put an end also to any prospect of the Province of Quebec, or all the Provinces together, obtaining any enlargement of their powers at the expense of those of the federal Parliament; for the Committee went on to say that Western Australia had no more *locus standi* in asking for legislation in regard to the constitution of the Commonwealth "than the Commonwealth would have in asking for an amendment of the constitution of the State of Western Australia."

Where We Stand at Westminster

Mr. Gérin-Lajoie holds that this report of the Select Committee does not at all mean "that an Australian State has no *locus standi* to object at Westminster to a request of the Commonwealth Parliament which would have the result of impairing the status of the State as a quasi-sovereign political entity." It is quite possible that the Select Committee does not say that an Australian State would have no *locus standi* in such a case; but it is practically certain that it would have none, and almost certain that such a case could not arise. The Australian constitution, with due provision for amending it, is now in the hands of Australia. It is true that it is a Westminster Act; but it is a Westminster Act which can be amended in any particular in Australia, just as the British North America Act is now a Westminster Act which can be amended in a limited number of particulars in Canada. It is inconceivable that in these circumstances a Commonwealth Parliament would apply to Westminster asking that the Act be amended in some manner in which it could not get consent to amend it in Australia; and if it did Westminster would almost certainly throw it out, not because an Australian State had a *locus standi* for objecting to the amendment, but because the Commonwealth Parliament had no *locus standi* for asking it.

The general purport of the Select Committee's report seems to be that, the total of sovereign powers having been once divided between the federal and local authorities, Westminster will not now intervene to alter their distribution in the smallest respect unless there is consent both by the authority which receives and by the authority which surrenders, or unless all the authorities involved (in Canada, Ottawa and the ten Provinces) get together and arrive at agreement upon a method by which the distribution can be changed. When they have done that there is of course no reason for Westminster to intervene any further.

The Western Australia decision of 1935 was almost immediately followed in Canada by the holding of a Dominion-Provincial Conference in December of that year and the sittings of a Committee of Experts in 1936 which produced the famous four-headings division of the sections of the BNA Act. But in 1937 public attention was suddenly shifted to other phases of the relation between the nation and the Provinces, by the setting up of the Rowell-Sirois Commission under the aegis of the Dominion Government alone. The question of devising a new procedure for amending the constitution was by general agreement felt to be, as Mr. Gérin-Lajoie puts it, "not one for consideration by the Commission, but only by a body representative of the several governments in Canada." The war then came along and diverted the public mind to very different subjects.

". . . from belated . . . Bloor St.-Tea-Room-Early-Victorianism to red turtle-necked sweaters, a deep frown and much quoting of Marx in public . . ."

An Ex-Canadian Complains...

From a Cartoonist Who Found Success in the United States Comes a Plea and a Warning of Injustice and Neglect

by Richard Taylor

ALMOST everyone writes the story of his struggle to success these days, from those who have managed to get their picture in *Life* down to those who can eat more pies than a self-respecting human stomach has any business accommodating. This is the Era of the Self-Blown Horn, kiddies, and it's a trifle old-fashioned to shrink from broadcasting one's victories. Reticence, modesty and a horror of publicity are attitudes of mind as antiquated as the back-flap longies Grandpa used to wear. Not wishing to be left behind in the shuffle, I've decided to tell why I came to fly the coop and seek my fortune in the Big Wicked City.

I had grown up in The City of Churches, but had not been born in it; having first seen the light of day on the northern shore of Lake Superior. But to Toronto my parents had come, as the result, no doubt, of poor advice. At any rate, my prodigious talent first manifested itself in Toronto, and by the tender age of 12 I had found myself entrenched in a private art class one afternoon a week under the guiding hand of a member of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Came, in time, more concentrated studies at the Central Technical School and the Ontario College of Art, institutions dedicated, in whole or in part, to the erroneous notion that an artist can eat regularly north of the border. But I was green then, and young, and my head was filled with ambition. Upon winning a nation-wide cartoon contest conducted by the old *Evening Telegram* (first prize: $25) I was convinced that I'd been born under a lucky star. As a result of the winning of the contest I was engaged by the *Telegram* to draw a daily comic-strip called "The Mystery Men" and was paid at the generous rate of $15 per week. (I should have caught on right there that I'd stumbled into the wrong berth!)

My comic-strip activities were presided over by an editor without the slightest trace of any sense of humor, and things went from bad to worse until, finally, the strip went the way of all flesh. But I'd had a taste of blood, if only a drop, and hope was in my heart. I kept on with my art until, one glorious day in 1927, after batting around from pillar to post among Toronto's commercial art studios, I happened into the editorial offices of a waggish sheet called *The Goblin*, a varsity publication gone professional.

Hand to Knees

The editor was fey, to put it mildly, and through him I was introduced to Toronto's artistic underworld—where I met more weirdies than you could shake a bottle at. *The Goblin* took me on as a sort of artist-in-residence, producing humorous illustrations under several names and in quite a few styles.

The *Goblin* days were balmy, almost up until the magazine folded. Not much money fell into my pockets, but life was simple in those days, and a penny was a penny and not, as it is now, a tenth of a cent. Back in those times you could eat like a king on half-a-dollar. Things hadn't begun to grow grim around the edges, and nothing was taken too seriously. I can recall, during this amazing period, being installed as a member, through some oversight, in the Writers' Club (I hadn't, at that time, written a line for the Press) along with Morley Callaghan. During the dinner someone got up and spoke on the advisability of pondering long and with care before accepting new members. Names have a habit of fading in the memory, and all I can say of the speaker is that he had a big black ribbon on his glasses, and that he appeared to be slightly unnerved by the entrance, ahead of Callaghan and myself, of the *Goblin* editor on his hands and knees.

While engaged in providing humorous art for the Canadian press (I drew for most of Canada's principal publications as well as for *The Goblin*) the old urge to create fine and noble art—an urge fostered in my student period by the proximity of the Toronto Art Gallery to the Ontario College of Art—returned to me and I fell in with the long-hair set. I ran up several canvases and had them accepted in exhibitions, all save one, a luscious female nude, which was rejected by the Ontario Society of Artists because it was a trifle too—well—(so the story ran among the boys in the back room). My serious artistic career was crowned by the sale, my only sale in this field in Canada, of a Cubist painting of a violin for $15 to an extravagant violinist.

FEW Canadians realize that the brilliantly witty *New Yorker* cartoonist Richard Taylor is an expatriate. In 1937, after near-starvation in Toronto he left Canada for the U.S., where he discovered that art-work for magazines and newspapers commanded the respect it still hasn't attained here. Although he would be the last man to suggest that the living is easy in New York as a cartoonist, he strongly maintains that success can happen there.

RICHARD TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor insists that Canada can and must make it possible for her creative minds to live and work successfully.

In submitting this article to SN he wrote, "The cause of Canadian humorous artists (and *all* Canadian artists) is very close to my heart and I'd like to do something before I die to right what I believe amounts to a wrong. So, anything that will accomplish this end, the airing of the condition of talent in Canada (a condition I consider to be deplorable)—by whatever means — will always get my interest and attention."

Came the Depression and with it a dropping-off of the Canadian humorous art market. *The Goblin* had folded, and elsewhere the editors turned the chill eye on their contributors. A dollar became, to them, about as difficult to pry loose from their purses as the fillings in their back teeth. Never accustomed to paying high rates for pictorial humor (they paid from $5 to $15 per drawing) their object now seemed to be to publish, as much as possible, without benefit of me.

A madman, at this time, crawled out of the woodwork and launched an extraordinary affair called *Oh-Oh, Canada!* which was hailed by some as the only truly sophisticated journal in the country, and I was taken on as art editor and general-man-of-all-toil as far as the pictures were concerned. For *Oh-Oh* I drew dozens and dozens of cartoons, under a wide variety of names and in as many techniques, and when the smoke had cleared and the publisher had been taken quietly away, I found that I had netted, in all, some 60-odd bucks.

The publisher-editor was given to eccentricities. For example, he maintained two private offices, one for show and the other to hide from his creditors in. Every now and then he, and most of his contributors, would duck out to a nearby beer-hall and plot the Revolution.

Sturm und Drang

The Revolution was, in those days, just around the south-east corner of Bay and Bloor Streets, and the "advanced" intelligentsia (*i.e.*, any who could read) were strongly pink.

The fashion in artistic circles had changed from a sort of belated Mauve Period, Bloor-Street-Tea-Room-Early-Victorianism, to red turtle-necked sweaters, a deep frown and much quoting of Marx in public. Anyone with two thoughts to rub together cheered himself with the thought that the Comrades would soon free him from the chains of Capitalism. Why?

I suppose that the man-in-the-street, innocent of the ways of the publishing world, may think that, even today, $10 or $15 for a drawing is pretty good stuff. He doesn't know all that goes on behind the scenes; the number of sketches that must be submitted before one finished picture is ordered, the wear and tear on shoe-leather, and the fact that it takes a good deal longer than half-an-hour to whip up a cartoon (let alone *become* a cartoonist!). And so he may feel that even in the Bleak Days of the Depression a pictorial humorist wasn't so badly off.

". . . advisability of pondering . . ."

". . . a hole-in-the-wall no decent rodent would think of calling home . . ."

Eyes Half-Shut?

All I can say to such a skeptic is that I lived in a hole-in-the-wall no decent rodent would think of calling Home, that the snow worked in around my toes through gaps in my boots, and that car-tickets, meat, cigarettes and beer were luxuries seldom come upon. The artists and writers of Toronto the Good (we used to wonder *what* it was good for!) spent most of their time trying to borrow quarters from each other just to get the ghost of a meal. Why didn't we go out and get jobs digging ditches? A job digging a ditch was scarcer than an upper-plate in a hen's mouth.

I had burrowed into a forgotten building at the corner of Church and Charles, and, because of a saintly landlord, clung on although I was over six months behind with a $25-a-month rent.

But the apartment had a roof, on which one could escape the imitation Hell of a Toronto summer, and, after all, it was Home. That is, it was Home until I decided, one day while looking out over the chimney pots, that the Time Had Come. With the first few dollars to fall my way accidentally (dollars did fall my way now and then, as though by a miracle) I cut off for Buffalo by bus and thence down to Manhattan, in order to give a look at the farther, and, by repute, the greener fields.

While I didn't exactly take the place by storm, I received enough encouragement to realize that I'd been wasting my time for a good many years up among the fur trappers and lumberjacks (Canada, you know, is noted for its furs and lumber). In a matter of a few months I had established connections with the *New Yorker* and I made a farewell appearance in Toronto to wind up my small affairs.

As I made my way along Bloor Street, casting an eye over the old overgrown whistle-stop that had pushed me around for so many long, sad years, I ran into one of the Comrades. He'd gotten wind of what I was up to and admonished me to resist American Imperialism to the death when far from home and out from under his salubrious influence. I assured him that I would keep my feet to the straight and narrow path and succumb not to evil, and that all I intended to do in the States was work and eat.

When the green light shines, one's friends respond in curious ways. Some never forgive you for negotiating the passage, others become openly hostile, and a few suddenly turn over a new leaf and try to make up for the past by bending over backwards. In the last group was an ex-drinking companion who, after ignoring me and my work for months, offered me a job drawing advertising illustrations. He went so far as to offer me $25 a week, thus nobly sacrificing about 15 per cent of the profit he would have made on a single drawing. I gritted my teeth and declined.

After establishing myself in the U.S.,* and bringing to a close a period in which my home constituted a fairly accurate reflection of Grand Hotel (a haven of rest for visiting tourists from Toronto), and retreating from the onslaught of ex-Toronto bohemians in New York to find peace and quiet in the Connecticut hills beside a pond along the Umpawaug Trail, I find the Past assuming the guise of a faraway and rather nasty dream.

And as I slave away in my New England nest, weighing 188 pounds and pampered by kind treatment, whisps of gossip float down to me from the frozen wastes. I hear from the grapevine that my confreres Up There are still driven before the wind. Things, it would seem, haven't altered much in Canada, for the artists at least, despite 14 years, World War II, flying saucers and sundry other earth-shaking happenings. Canadian cartoonists, apart from a few staff newspaper ones who make a reasonable living (SN, May 16), are still, my spies report, knocking themselves out for 10 or 15 berries.

[*Most recent success: "Fractured French" with F. S. Pearson, pub. by Doubleday & Co.—Ed.]

Then, too, Canadian publishers now and then make overtures to American pictorial humorists, and, naturally, the news gets around to me—being in the business. Not so very far back a certain leading Canadian newspaper sent an emissary down this way with an offer for American cartoonists, an offer of five dollars per. Everybody is still laughing over *that* one. A little later this same sheet got up a circular letter (I have a copy enshrined in a file marked "Will Wonders Never Cease") inviting U.S. cartoonists to submit work at 30 bucks per drawing. Someone had tipped the boys off that American artists don't work for peanuts (the work of leading U.S. cartoonists sells for from $100 per drawing up).

Scorpion's Corner

I'm always amused by the silly argument (and Brother, did *I* hear it repeated in my day!) that Canadian publications can't afford to pay well for contributions. What a love-ely hunk of hot butter *that* one is! How about the circular-letter offer of 30 bucks for American cartoons? And how about the time, too, when someone in the counting-house of a certain Canadian national magazine got things mixed up and sent an American illustrator's check to me by mistake, back in the Starvation Period—the American's check was for $50, and mine, for a similar amount of work, when it finally arrived, was for $15—*Oh Canada!*

Just a little while ago one of my operatives, a matron, attended a lecture at a Toronto ladies' cultural club. The speaker, I hear, got all hot under the collar over Canadian talent leaving home for the States. He seemed to think it unpatriotic. But I'd say it's a cinch *he* never tried to earn a living by one of the arts in Canada; and to him—and to any others like him who may be lurking among the maple leaves—I have this to say:

You'll never see *me* again, at the corner of Church and Charles.

". . . peace and quiet in the Connecticut hills . . . along the Umpawaug trail . . ."

We Are Wasting Our Coal

Overshadowed by Prima Donnas Oil and Gas, Coal Is Still Our Main Fuel Reserve

by Michael Barkway

STAR BALLERINAS of the Western stage are oil and natural gas. The spotlight of publicity plays on them, while an international audience applauds. Cabinet Ministers give them bouquets, and investors line up at the stage door for them.

But no ballet or opera company was ever built on stars; it needs a chorus, a décor, stagehands and an orchestra in the pit. And no economy was ever built on petroleum alone.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The Canadian audience may be captivated by the charm of the new stars; but down in the orchestra stalls some old hands have noticed that the orchestra's a little out of tune. It's not that the new stars aren't everything they seem to be. It's just that they aren't, and can't be, the whole company.

Alberta's natural gas reserves, now established at 7 trillion cubic feet, will bring cheap, clean fuel to thousands of people in Alberta and beyond. Alberta's petroleum, estimated at 1,400 million barrels, will save Canada, as C. D. Howe says, $150 U.S. millions a year. There may be another 2,000 million barrels of petroleum in the still untapped tar sands. Coal reserves are estimated at 100 *billion* tons, of which 92 billion are in the west.

How Much Heat?

These figures look different if you reduce them to an equivalent thermal basis: that is, if you calculate the amount of heat you can get from them. You then find that coal represents 98½ per cent of our combined fuel reserves. Nobody knows how long our oil and gas will last: it will be a good many years. But you can be sure that if we go on producing coal at our present rate, we shall be halfway through our reserves 4,000 years from now. Compared with that long range view, oil and gas are short-term propositions.

This is what is worrying some of Canada's fuel experts. By all means, they say, let's go ahead and make the most of our oil and gas while we can. But don't forget that the basic, long-term, sustaining factor in the fuel picture is coal. Atomic energy may enter the picture as a new and powerful factor. But right now coal is, in the last analysis, our fuel reserve. This is true of the U.S. just as it is of Canada; indeed it seems to be better recognized down there than it is here.

Unfortunately this colossal reserve of Canadian coal is in the wrong places. Some of it is under the sea off Cape Breton; some of it is near the surface in Saskatchewan; but the biggest reserve and the best coal is in the foothills of the Rockies. And there, it finds neither the industry nor the population to use it.

Worried Miners

The coal miners of Alberta and the Crow's Nest area of British Columbia have lately taken fright. They see that their local market is being lost to oil and natural gas. They realize that this is inevitable and that there is nothing they can do about it. But the threat has given them a new sense of unity. The operators—an individualistic and highly competitive group—and the organized miners (District 18 of the United Mine Workers)—a group with no traditional tenderness for the operators—have now combined to form the Western Coal Federation of Canada. They want to get Canadians interested in their problems; and they want to find somewhere to sell their coal. They say that Ontario is the only possible market. They want to sell 1½ or 2 million tons there annually. And they say they can't do it without an increased freight subvention.

SOUTH ALBERTA MINE: *Diesels on the railways is just one problem.*

Last year the Dominion Government paid out $3,900,000 in freight subventions for coal. $2,600,000 of this was used to move 2,000,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal by rail or water into Quebec and Ontario. The railways maximum rate for moving Alberta coal to Ontario was $8.40 a ton; and of this the Government paid up to $2.50 a ton. Now the western operators find two things happening to them at once. They are losing their local customers (including the railways) to the competition of oil and gas, and they expect to sell 2,000,000 tons less locally. At the same time, when they want more desperately than ever before to get into Ontario, the railways are boosting the freight rate by a maximum of $2.35 a ton next March, and the same amount again the year after. The Government so far stands pat on the declaration that it will not increase the subvention above $2.50 a ton.

U.S. Imports

Apart from the trickle of western and Maritime coal coming into Ontario and Quebec, the central provinces depend on U.S. coal. Last year Canada bought 20,000,00 tons of U.S. bituminous coal. The U.S. coal operators start out with a better coal than the Alberta miners. They handle it with great care. They are at pains to deliver it in the best possible condition. Would we get such good service from the U.S. suppliers if there were no domestic competition to keep them on their toes? Most coalmen say "No".

If the western miners are to ship three or four times as much coal to Ontario, several things will have to happen. The western operators will have to ensure that their deliveries consistently meet their specifications; they will have to ensure continuity of supply; they will have to cut down their operating costs even more. And all these things are more difficult for them than for the U.S. mines. They have to work in more difficult pits; their coal is more friable. And however well they succeed, they will still not be able to compete in central Canada without a substantial freight subvention.

Short-Term Problem

This is the short-term problem. The western mines cannot keep going without a market. Once closed up, it will be a long and slow business to reassemble skilled miners and reopen deteriorated pits. If coal is an outworn and demoded fuel, perhaps we should let the pits close up and hope that the 10,000 miners can adapt themselves to new jobs. But if coal is our long-range reserve of fuel; if, as many people think, we should depend on coal to heat our homes and keep our industry running in the event of war; then it may be good national policy to spend whatever has to be spent to keep the mines going.

CROW'S NEST MINE: *Biggest reserve, the best coal, but too far away.*

Behind this short-term puzzle lie bigger questions. Is it really good sense to subsidize, generation after generation, the movement of coal from Alberta to Ontario? A steel industry, the basis for most other industry, demands coal and ore. In Soviet Russia they ship the coal of the Kusnetz basin some 1,000 miles to the steel plants of Magnetogorsk. But nearly everywhere else in the world they move the ore to meet the coal, not vice versa. Minnesota ores move to Pittsburgh; Swedish ores move to Britain and Germany; Newfoundland ores move to Sydney. Why shouldn't western Ontario ores move to Alberta?

Industry also needs electricity. In Canada we get so much power from hydro plants that we forget the usual world pattern. We are the exception. Most of the world gets its electricity from coal. Pithead generating plants can use the rough low-grade coal that's hard to use for anything else. With modern equipment one pound of it

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

You Can't Smear a Hero

Underground-Worker and Professor, Krajina Is Now a Victim of Our "Free Speech"

by R. A. Francis

WHILE Russia's external conscience, Andrei Vishinsky, fulminates against U.S. policy in Korea, a quiet, distinguished-looking professor of biology at UBC ponders about the release of a skeleton in the Soviet's closet. The skeleton is a libel case and the professor is Vladimir Krajina, one of the greatest heroes of the wartime underground movement. He is the central figure in a chain of events that may lead to substantial alteration in the laws of diplomatic immunity in England. The dark, swarthy native of Slavice in Moravia, fled his homeland just before the Communist coup in February, 1948, after years of desperate underground work and of persecution both by the Gestapo and the Communists. In Britain, he made a legal issue of scurrilous attacks published upon himself by the *Soviet Monitor*, a Tass News Agency publication distributed in England.

VLADIMIR KRAJINA —CP

He sued Tass for libel, but British courts accepted the Tass defence in the form of a certificate from the Soviet embassy in London saying that the Russian news agency was a department of the state, and therefore safe from suit. Dr. Krajina went bankrupt pressing his appeal to the highest courts, where the verdict was upheld.

Influential Britons, led by Lord Vansittart, are pressing for a tightening up of immunity laws which at present allow organs such as the *Soviet Monitor* to publish libel and defamation and skulk behind a protection which, as Vansittart said in the House of Lords, "would allow the Soviet Government to cast the mantle of immunity over any spy ring in the country."

In a stirring speech in the upper House, Vansittart said he thought it "strange that any news agency in this country should not be accountable to the courts for its activities. Indeed, it is strange that a news agency should be running in any country as a part of any government department."

Underground Days

That was the issue in the strange case of Dr. Krajina, who since 1938, after years of study and teaching in the capitals of Europe, joined the underground movement which was fighting infiltration by the Nazis.

Dr. Krajina established contact with Dr. Edward Benes, who at that time was in England, and that was the beginning of years of dangerous undercover work, with the enemy always on his trail and a price on his head. From the outbreak of war until his arrest in the spring of 1942 he and his group sent more than 20,000 messages from Czechoslovakia by secret radio to the allied countries, including Russia.

While the western allies accepted and used his information, Dr. Krajina says the Kremlin neither attached any importance to the data his group supplied nor appreciated the vast risks taken to obtain it. His advice on the date of the invasion of Russia, given, he said, to the Russian consul in Prague, went unheeded. As a result, "They discovered what the United States later learned at Pearl Harbor—that a war can almost be lost in the first two hours."

His information to the Russian consul included a warning that the Luftwaffe planned to knock out the Russian air force by a series of dawn attacks on their airfields. His advice was ignored and the result was a disaster for the Russian air force.

Dr. Krajina's underground work continued until his capture by the Gestapo early in 1943. A teacher who knew his hideout was questioned by the Gestapo, who threatened that four more towns, Vessela, Studenec, Lousky and Rovensko, would suffer the same fate as Lidice if Dr. Krajina were not surrendered. Then they promised the teacher that no harm would come to the professor if he were given up immediately, and at the same time broadcast an ultimatum for him to give himself up within three days.

The teacher revealed Dr. Krajina's hiding place, and when they cut off his escape he swallowed potassium cyanide which he always carried, knowing that information might be tortured out of him and that his usefulness was ended.

But the Gestapo quickly pumped out his stomach and threw him into prison in the Petchek Palace. Later he was sent to the Terezin concentration camp, after K. H. Frank, one of the most brutal of all Gestapo officers, suspected Dr. Krajina was still getting messages to London from his cell in Prague. Though he never could prove that the professor was still carrying on underground business even in jail, he ordered him and his wife, who had already spent two years in the notorious Ravensbruck camp, added to a group of 700 prisoners scheduled for slaughter.

Their mass grave was ready dug when the district Gestapo leader visited Terezin April 22, 1945. Apparently seeing the writing on the wall as allied armies roared across Germany, the district leader ordered the massacre called off. Dr. Krajina and his wife discovered they had been at the head of the list.

In May they were released, and the professor became a member of the temporary National Assembly. But his work was constantly hindered by the Communists, who denounced him for betraying other members of the allied underground and collaborating with Germans during the occupation. Even after he succeeded in getting them to hold an open investigation, and they were forced to admit there was no taint of treachery in his background, the Red propagandists continued to attack him.

Immediately after the Communist putsch he was again arrested despite his parliamentary immunity by a group of plain clothes police led by a Russian who could not even speak Czech. Dr. Benes personally intervened to obtain his release. This time Dr. Krajina did not wait for his parliamentary immunity to expire, when the Reds could again have arrested him openly, but fled to England to continue his anti-Communist work.

The Real Pressure

Not only the Czech communist party but the Kremlin itself then began their real campaign of vilification, of "character assassination." The *Soviet Monitor* accused him of betraying underground workers and collaborating with the Nazis, the same charges which even the Russians cleared when it was shown they had no basis in fact.* The accusations were too much for him to take lying down, and he started suit in London against the publishers of the *Monitor*, the Tass agency itself.

Tass immediately obtained from the Soviet embassy a document which declared it to be a department of the government. The British courts then had no alternative under existing British law, although Dr. Krajina said later the judges obviously sympathized with him.

By the time the case had been to appeal Dr. Krajina was almost penniless, and he shortly afterwards left with his family for Canada. But his champion, Lord Vansittart, carried the fight to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Jowitt, commented, "It is deplorable that a person distinguished by his wartime record of resistance to the Nazis should be grossly libelled . . .

"I feel this issue raises wider issues than the reputation of an individual, vitally important though that may be. In my view, it is intolerable that a news agency which sets up to be a department of a foreign state should lose no opportunity of publishing material calculated to discredit His Majesty's government, or individual opponents of communism such as Dr. Krajina . . .

"The older I grow," Vansittart said, "the more incomprehensible I find this British mania for according unreciprocated advantages to people and organizations who most certainly do not deserve them. Dr. Krajina has left, in penury, a country for which he did so much and which has done so little for him. Is this to be the end?"

*He was tried in absentia for these mythical crimes and sentenced to 25 years.

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BOOKS

ON THE RECORD FOR 1950

Year's Output by Canadian Writers Distinguished for High Quality

THAT Canadian writers are continuing to write ably and entertainingly of their own country and their own people, and about contemporary life in general, is evidenced by the past year's output of books in Canada. Not so many, perhaps, as in previous years, but a representative list from which to choose much informative reading.

Space does not permit mention of *all* the books published this year in Canada; herewith, however, are a few of those by Canadian authors that achieved national, and some even international, importance.

First of all, the Governor General's Medal winners.

This year the fiction medal went to Dr. Philip Child of Toronto, for his excellent novel, "Mr. Ames Against Time" (Ryerson), this book also being the winner of the Ryerson Fiction Award of $1,000 for 1949. (Dr. Child was a Ryerson Fiction Award winner in 1945 with his novel, "Day of Wrath.") "Mr. Ames Against Time" is the moving story of a man's desperate fight to save the life of his son, accused of murder, and it is written in a powerful fashion that should give it a high and lasting place in Canadian literature.

Hugh MacLennan, of Montreal, received the creative non-fiction medal for his book, "Cross Country" (Collins), a collection of distinguished magazine articles dealing with Canada and the Canadian scene. (This is Dr. MacLennan's third Governor General's medal, his novels, "Two Solitudes" and "The Precipice" having won the award in previous years.)

"Democratic Government in Canada," by Robert MacGregor Dawson, captured the academic non-fiction medal. This is Mr. Dawson's second award in this field.

James Reaney, born near Stratford, Ont., was awarded the Poetry Medal this year for his "Red Heart and Other Poems" (McClelland and Stewart). This was the young author's first publication in book form, although his poems and short stories are already familiar to magazine readers throughout Canada.

HUGH MacLENNAN

—John Steele

FRANCES WEES

Richard Stanton Lambert's "Franklin of the Arctic" (McClelland and Stewart) was named the outstanding juvenile book of the year by the Canadian Library Association. It deals mainly with Franklin's experiences exploring the Arctic and shows the splendid spirit with which they were met.

Earle Birney of Vancouver, noted Canadian poet and former Governor General's award winner for his collections of verse, captured the Stephen Leacock Medal for Humor with his first novel, "Turvey" (McClelland & Stewart). This is the story of Thomas Leadbeater Turvey, "an honest, willing, fearless but blundering soldier", who continually gets himself into absurd situations.

Jeann Beattie, a native of St. Catharines, Ont., won this year's Ryerson Fiction Award of $1,000 for her first book, "Blaze of Noon." Miss Beattie is not only the youngest novelist to win the award but she is also the first woman to win it. Her book is based largely, one surmises, on her own experiences in the newspaper and political field.

Prolific Frances Shelley Wees also has a new book out—"Melody Unheard" (Macmillans), the story of a young woman with musical ambitions, and Joy Davidman has written of the little town of Weeping Bay in the Gaspé peninsula in her new book, "Weeping Bay" (Macmillans), and of the passion and violence, love and hate that lie beneath the picturesque scenery and quaint customs of this beautiful little town.

In addition, it should be mentioned that the distinguished Canadian writer, Marius Barbeau, four of whose books have been published in the Canadian Art Series, this year received the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Canada in recognition of his dis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

SHILLY, SHALL HE?

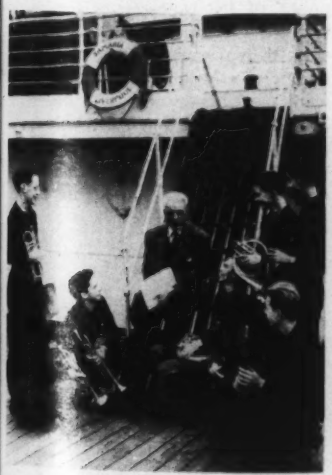
WELL, where do we go from here? was the hopeless lament of Toronto's Civil Defence Committee as, two years after its inception, it was still without funds from the City Council.

When the Toronto and York Civil Defence Committee was organized in 1948, Major General Churchill Mann supplied a working plan. It systematized local protection and also indicated that it would certainly cost money. Harold Bradley, street cleaning commissioner was appointed coordinator. Now two years had passed and the Committee, formed of interested citizens and headed by Col. W. J. Stewart, had adjourned indefinitely. The Committee had no office, no secretary, no phone. Last week Bradley asked to be relieved of his post as coordinator. He could not even begin to look for men to fill key positions, said Stewart, because he had no authorization from City Council.

Toronto's Mayor McCallum had to talk quickly. He blamed the lack of funds on the Provincial and Federal Governments. They had failed to give some tangible leadership on civil defence policy. But the mayor made it known that he considered the committee's adjournment "hasty and ill-advised." In view of its decision he announced that neither he nor York County Warden Clive Sinclair were going to be hurried headlong into great expenditure until advice was received from the Dominion Government.

Then the *Globe and Mail* pointed out tartly that the original plan for civil defence, outlined by the Dominion-Provincial conference last August, clearly defined the municipal field of responsibility. Each is to set up its own civil defence organization; its own public warning system; its own transportation and food supply; its own volunteer assistance to police and fire brigades. (All this the Mann Plan, a careful adaptation of U.S. and U.K. schemes, provided for.) The local agencies are to be "supported where necessary by provincial and federal agencies." But existence comes before support and existence means local financing.

Toronto observers of Vancouver's growth in civil defence efficiency (*see cut*) last week seemed to feel that McCallum was not talking quickly enough.



BACK IN 1951: *A. C. Delamont, leader of the Kitsilano, BC, Boys' Band with members of the brass and woodwind section after a successful tour of England. The boys from the west coast have been invited to return for the Festival of Britain in 1951.*

Manitoba:

GO-AHEAD

WINNIPEG is moving to draft a master plan for civil defence without waiting for any further direction from the Federal Government.

A special civic defence committee has been set up. That committee in turn has delegated city departmental heads as a sub-committee to proceed with the preparation of a practical defence program.

The decision to act followed a speech made at Vancouver by Major-Gen. F. F. Worthington, Canada's coordinator of civil defence. Gen. Worthington commented that Vancouver and Sault Ste. Marie were the only Canadian centres that had made civil defence preparations to date.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"DON'T BOTHER—I'LL JUST DROP IN"

Winnipeg's city engineer W. D. Hurst brought this comment to the attention of the Winnipeg defence committee. "It indicates," he said, "that cities are supposed to prepare their own plans, so let's proceed."

The city's skeleton master plan will be submitted to the main defence committee within a month. It will incorporate, in part, sections of "Operation Blackboy", the master plan devised to cope with the Red River flood had total evacuation of Winnipeg become necessary last spring.

Meanwhile Alex Cross, principal inspector of the city's health department, will be the first Winnipeg civic official to attend the atomic-bacteriological chemical warfare course at Camp Borden in Ontario. A staff sergeant of the Canadian Army field hygienic section for five years, he worked with rehabilitation crews in World War II.

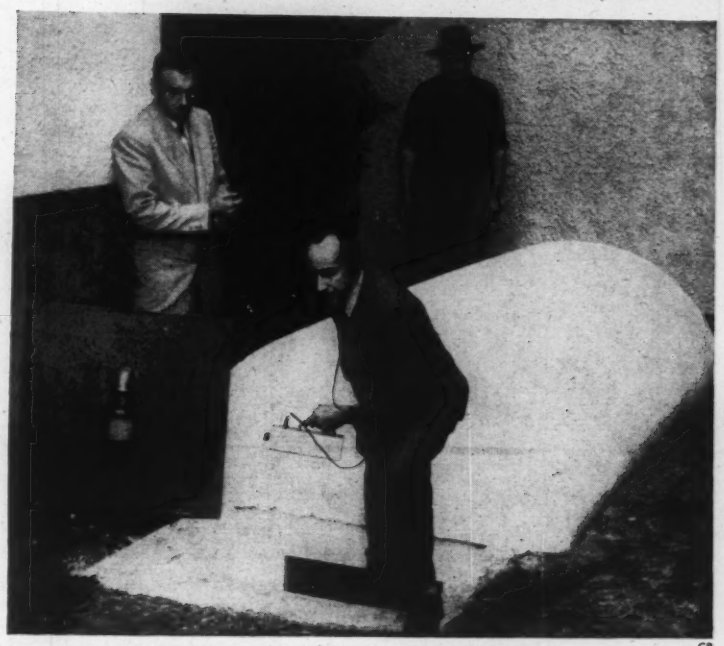
Saskatchewan:

SICK PLAN

THE Saskatchewan hospitalization scheme, under which individuals pay $10 per year, with a family maximum of $30, is expected to be in the red this year to the tune of more than $1,000,000.

The Government, although its finances are buoyant, is worried about the deficit and is expected to initiate a scheme of payments based on average bed occupancy in place of the existing actual bed occupancy plan. This, it is hoped, will eliminate many of the abuses of the scheme which are now generally admitted. But the hospitalization scheme, originating with the CCF in 1947, is here to stay, and the hospital association frankly said they would hate to think of having to revert to the old days of hit-and-miss payments of accounts.

Off-the-record reports indicated that BC's hospitalization scheme would this year run into debt to the extent of more than $4,000,000 and it was mooted that BC rates might be boosted as much as $8 per individual.



—CP

GETTING ON WITH IT: *One Vancouver resident, who does not wish his name disclosed, has had an A-Bomb shelter built in his back yard. Consulting Engineer George Hill carries a Geiger counter, the radiation tell-tale. A. Eccles, President of Eccles-Rand, Inc., the builders,* left *and M. MacDonald, carpenter,* right.

Alberta:

MIX-UP

THE THORNY question of mixed drinking, banned in Edmonton and Calgary beer parlors but permitted in other parts of Alberta, has caused the Federation of Labor to throw down the gauntlet of legal battle. In annual convention recently in Edmonton, 150 labor delegates decided to raise funds to test the ban in the courts.

Ontario:

WARMING UP

SOMEONE finally scored a political hit against Queen's Park in its connection with Windsor police scandal.

Ever since the exposure of the Windsor situation started early last winter, opponents had been cracking away at the Provincial Government in an attempt to tie it into the picture.

First in the Legislature the Opposition accused it of "indifference."

This was easily parried, however. Policing in Windsor was a local matter and responsibility of the local Police Commission. The Province could not take action until it was invited.

After the Commission did invite it to investigate, ending in the Provincial Police report which resulted in the dismissal of Crown Attorney E. C. Awrey and the appointment of a new Police Commission, the attack continued.

The people of Windsor apparently were satisfied with the Government's action, but the press, and particularly the Toronto press, wasn't.

The Liberal *Star*, with both a good story and a possible political weapon against the Progressive Conservative Frost Government in its hands, demanded a further probe. It hinted at many improprieties still uncovered and said the Police Commission didn't have enough power to uncover them.

The Government also had a ready answer for this. The Commission could have all the power it wanted, it replied. It only had to ask for it.

But Opposition CCF leader Joliffe made still another attack.

Mr. Awrey had been in office for years, he pointed out. Evidence uncovered by the new Police Commission had shown improprieties in his office. Charges had been withdrawn where the police had ample evidence for conviction. Liquor charges which carried jail sentences had been reduced to less serious offences. Repeat offenders had been tried as first timers. And the evidence had shown this had been going on for some time.

Why, asked the CCF leader, hadn't the Government and the Attorney-General's office been aware of this? Administration of justice was its responsibility. Mr. Awrey was its direct employee. There was implied negligence and incompetence on the part of the Attorney-General's department.

E. B. Joliffe asked for a public inquiry into administration of justice in the Province. It was needed, he said, to restore public confidence.

This was a harder one for the Government to answer.

to bring Spain back into Europe is to offer her a place in a European Army. He thinks she would have to accept.

Here then is a clear and bold French view of how to include the Germans in the defence of the West, to show that all of the French do not begin and end with a stubborn "No", as did the letters quoted here from the *Paris-Presse* (SN, Oct. 24).

This paper has now printed [illegible] three times as many positive views. Many call for an end to the old Franco-German hatred, and recognition of the changes that have taken place since 1945.

Some of the opinions which *Paris-Presse* has dared to publish will, I venture, appear amazing to Canadians. What do you think of this?: "Whether we like it or not, the valor of the German soldier is greater than that of the Allied soldiers; and I am not afraid to assert that the will-to-fight of the Frenchman of today is not equal to that of the *poilus* of 1914-18." Or this?: "All the German officers and soldiers were not criminals. One would, of course, eliminate the SS . . ."

There are many different angles presented. An Alsatian points out that just as his people were once sprinkled through German regiments, so 15 to 20 per cent of Germans could be safely mixed in French units. Another writer says that the essential thing to make sure of is that the German recruits are carefully chosen anti-Communists; while another of the same mind points out that Adenauer and his colleagues, having been denounced by the East German Communists as war criminals, are not likely to try to switch sides.

—Loring in The Providence Evening Bulletin
"PARTNERSHIP"

One writer is satisfied that "denazified or not" the Germans will defend their own soil. A very practical plea advises us to "profit by the experience which the Germans gained in the course of their severe campaigns in Russia."

All in all, I think that these letters present pretty well the whole range of French opinion on German rearmament, goal of a united Europe, and call for an end to the ancient Franco-German feud.*

There is no lack of broad ideas in France, as the Schuman Plan showed. It is believed by most observers here that the country's confidence, admittedly low, would be boosted greatly by the sending of additional Allied troops and arms for new French divisions, to give a real hope for a successful defence of Western Europe. I have been assured by a number of experts whose business it is to know that the fighting spirit of French troops in Indo-China, and embarking for Indo-China, is quite satisfactory.

France and Europe could still be saved, and a new and better Europe built. The real need is great leadership. Will it be forthcoming in France —where there is little sign of it—in Britain, in West Germany, and most of all in the United States, to whom everyone here looks for it?

RED STYMIE IN UN?

THE "Acheson Peace Plan" has been accepted. The UN General Assembly's Political Committee has decided by an overwhelming majority to recommend it at the next meeting of the Assembly. And the Assembly will hardly reject in full session what it has accepted in committee.

Two proposals form the core of the Plan: each member of the Assembly is to have armed troops ready to leap on any aggressor; if Security Council fails to act when some nation commits aggression, any of its members shall summon the Assembly to meet within 24 hours. The Assembly will then decide whether to commit troops against the aggressor.

Presented by seven nations (including Canada, U.S. and U.K.), the peace plan faces the fact that the Security Council, owing to Russia's use of the veto, is unable to discharge its main responsibility, *i.e.*, keeping peace and stopping aggression.

Of course, objection comes from the Soviet Union via Andrei Vishinsky. Russian representatives now find that their capacity to hold up action in the Security Council has lost its value: the new scheme opens up a field for action in which there is no veto.

KOREA: SHOW-WINDOW

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S big peace offensive will be the transformation of Korea into the UN "show-window." He wants to show off the political and economic rehabilitation of that nation as an object lesson to all countries (particularly the Orient) in "the creative and productive possibilities at the command of the United Nations."

The U.S. would shoulder most of the cost, Truman expects. However, much of the direction will come from a new UN Commission, on which the Far East is to have a majority.

One month ago at the UN, Dean Acheson said: "Just as Korea had become the symbol of resistance against aggression, so can it become the vibrant symbol of the renewal of life."

—International
TRUMAN: *Korea, a symbol of hope.*

KOREA: MOP-UP

UN TROOPS were mopping up inside North Korea's capital, Pyongyang, by last weekend. The small hard core of the crushed North Korean regular army had fled northward. The Red leader Kim Il Sung and his Government had scurried into Manchuria and named Tunghwa as the new seat of their administration.

A successful paratroop drop operation had trapped 28,000 Reds; then ground forces from east and south had linked up with the 'chutists. And South Korean forces were driving to within 30 miles of the Manchurian border itself.

But while there were not enough Red forces left to make an organized stand, what was left was roaming the hills and preparing to fight guerrilla warfare as long as possible. This refusal to surrender reflects Stalin's instruction, hammered into Communists everywhere: always retreat rather than surrender; then build up for a counteroffensive. A military counteroffensive in Korea is unlikely so long as the UN keeps troops there. A political offensive, partly underground, is more likely.

■ Military leaders in Tokyo at the beginning of the week were saying that UN victory in Korea had postponed a possible World War III for years. Russia, stunned by UN strength mustered in four months, is not yet ready to risk an all-out war; is expected carefully to avoid any policy that might threaten to lead to general war, without, of course, compromising its global imperialistic plans. Satellites are expected to continue "hacking" at trouble spots.

*Last week Russian Deputy Prime Minister Molotov and foreign ministers of 7 other Communist countries met in Prague and issued a 2,000-word communique opposing any scheme by Big Three Western Powers for remilitarizing West Germany.

—Smith, NEA Service
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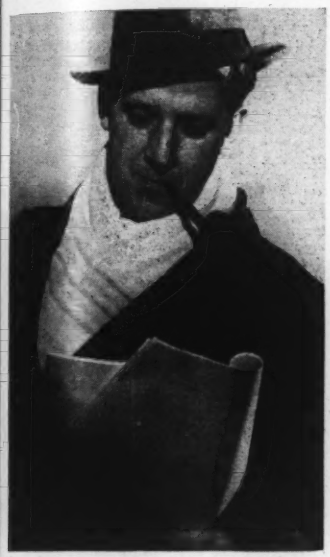
PEOPLE

HOLDING THEIR OWN

■ In London, Eng., Vancouver actor **Bernie Braden** was far from home. But he took up the cudgels against the Labor Government on behalf of free speech. Under heavy pressure from the Labor Party, the BBC recently withdrew a repeat performance of a television play called "Party Manners." This was supposed to be a skit on Labor MP's which the latter termed "insulting." A few days later Braden opened his regular bedtime



BERNIE BRADEN *tells the MP's.* —CP

show by saying he had heard politicians were going to use jokes in their speeches. "This is grossly unfair to those of us who clothe and feed our loved ones by this method. If this continues, we, the organization of alleged comics, may ask for a cancellation of the next meeting of the House of Commons, scheduled to be a repeat of the session of 1784. We feel that being a politician is a full-time job, and making a fool of oneself is a full-time job, too."

■ An armed hold-up man met his match in Toronto last week. He pulled his gun on **William Boyce,** 30, only teller at the small branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Avenue Road and Fairlawn. Boyce was out of his cage and refused to go back in to get the money. The gunman then yelled to Manager **W. H. G. Smith.** The latter grabbed his own gun and eased along a partition. The man fired three shots at him which just missed. Then Mr. Smith fired one and the would-be thief fled. "I refused because it made me mad to think I would have to hand our money over to him," said Mr. Smith.

■ Thanks to RCAF and U.S. flyers at Goose Bay, 59-year-old **Mrs. Elizabeth Mukko** of Rigolet, Labrador, now has artificial legs after 27 years of walking around on stumps. When she was two years old her father had to chop her legs off at the knees because they had been frozen and gangrene set in. Through the kindness of the famous Dr. Wilfred Grenfell of St. Anthony Hospital, St. John's, she had artificial legs for some time. But when he died there was no money for more legs. She married a trapper, had seven children; six, and her husband, died in a 'flu epidemic. After this she did not have enough to do so she studied nursing at St. Anthony Hospital, then returned to Labrador to serve as nurse and midwife to anyone within 35 miles of her home. "It's nice to have legs again," she says. And now she's off to Labrador once more, for more service to others.

POPULAR

■ The man largely responsible for today's waterproofing of woollen and cotton materials was honored last week at a dinner in Montreal. **Dr. Douglas McIntosh,** 75, noted NS researcher, received the Society of Chemical Industry (Canada) medal. Formerly of New Glasgow, now living in Toronto, his contributions to chemical research range from plastics to atomic energy. He has served as head of the Departments of Chemistry at the Universities of Dalhousie and BC.

■ From Ottawa comes the announcement that the **Hon. D. L. MacLaren** will continue as New Brunswick's 20th Lieutenant-Governor for another five years. In making the announcement, the **Hon. Milton F. Gregg,** Minister of Labor and NB representative in the Federal Cabinet said: "I am sure everyone in New Brunswick will be greatly pleased."

■ Native London, Ont., musician **Ernest White** (SN, Oct. 17) who is directing the new London School of Church Organists takes the baton when the London Chamber Orchestra plays in Toronto, Nov. 1. Featured in the recital is the young and brilliant organist **Gordon Jeffrey.** Mr. White is a busy man, divides his time between London and New York where he is organist of the Church of Mary the Virgin there.

■ "A clergyman's life is seldom prosaic," according to the **Rev. Wilbur K. Howard** who tours Manitoba as Secretary of the Christian Education Committee of the Manitoba Conference of the United Church. At Regina's Carmichael Church School for Parents the Negro clergyman told his audience they had "national significance. To my knowledge this is the first school of its kind in Canada. Other groups . . . are watching with a view to copying."

ERNEST WHITE: *Divided time.* —murak

■ A new blood transfusion solution in which microbes, a bacteria germ and cane sugar are mixed is being tested in Winnipeg. Cooperating with several local doctors is **Dr. C. Harris,** Provincial Medical Director for the Canadian Red Cross. Needing no refrigeration and suitable for any patient, the solution's chief use would be for stockpiling for disaster needs. It is already in use in Britain and Sweden where it has proved highly successful in cases of shock. However, huge quantities of whole blood plasma would still be needed, says Dr. Harris.

■ **Duncan O. Cameron** of Oakville, Ont., recently celebrated his 91st birthday. One of Canada's oldest practicing lawyers, he gave friends his recipe for a "long, happy" life. "Never get married," he said.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

RESTRAINED SOCIALISM

Labor Party Placates the Fire-Eaters And Manages to Say Very Little

London.

NOTHING very new, certainly nothing at all sensational, has come out of the Socialist Party conference at Margate. The Government's foreign policy has been accepted and endorsed, with hardly a dissentient voice. So also was the official attitude towards the Schuman Plan. Mr. Dalton was careful to explain that the British refusal to accept proposals for the federal control of basic industries did not imply a refusal to cooperate, a statement that might mean little or much. But the conference seemed willing to let it go at that.

In the domestic field, where ammunition for the next General Election might be most effectively stockpiled, there were plenty of high-sounding generalities, plenty of appeals to the emotions of the rank and file, but a notable lack of precision as to plans for the future. In fact, the most notable feature of the conference was the skill with which the drafting committee had managed to word the resolutions so that, without damping the ardor of the wild men of the Party, the Executive was able to avoid committing the Party too deeply.

There were of course the usual demands for more wages all around to meet the increased cost of living, for subsidies to cut the cost of living down, for further raids on profits, for lower compensation to the people whose investments had been taken over in the nationalized industries, for more workingmen on the boards of these industries. Mr. Morrison even threw out hints of another capital levy—or so it seemed to timid people with any capital to be levied on.

The fiery and formidable Mr. Aneurin Bevan blamed the losses of nationalized industry on the fact that "it is poisoned by the miasma of private enterprise surrounding it". He admitted that mistakes had been made, but insisted that these were the result

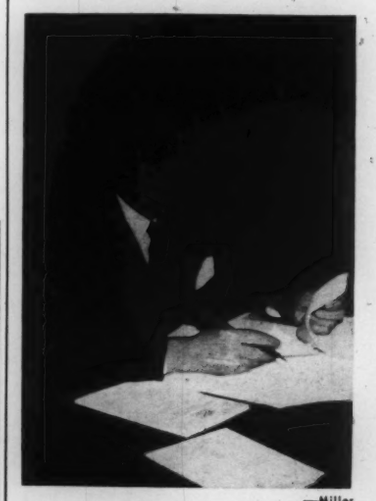
—Wheeler

BEVAN: *Poisoned miasma!*

"not of defects in Socialist principles, but of the concessions we had been compelled to make to private enterprise"—such as paying compensation to previous owners, one supposes.

In spite of these displays of Socialist fireworks, the general tone of the conference was surprisingly restrained. There was especially almost no demand for further extensions of the plans for nationalization, though cement, sugar, and industrial insurance remain on the list—or, as Mr. Morrison rather pompously put it, "are within the field of eligibility for consideration". But this was followed by a warning that "it is not wise, at this stage, to commit the Party to a timetable for nationalization".

Something seems to have sobered the Party very considerably. The result of the General Election perhaps.



—Miller

MORRISON: *No timetable!*

PRESSURE PLAY

LAST January a play called "Party Manners", by Val Gielgud, the well-known playwright and producer, was put on in London and enjoyed a moderate success. It dealt with a Labor Minister installed in a ducal mansion as an official residence, and the duke and his daughter who go into "service" with him. Later it was broadcast and finally televised. The television performance was to have been repeated, but suddenly the public was informed that it had been cancelled, because in the words of a BBC official, the play "now shows itself capable of being misunderstood".

What the public wants to know is who brought pressure to bear on the BBC to cancel the television repeat, for it is pretty obvious that someone did. The play does admittedly poke a certain amount of mild fun at Socialist Ministers, but most people can see no good reason why it shouldn't. They also see no reason why Socialists should be so touchy. And especially they see no reason why a BBC performance should be cancelled because Socialists feel touchy. It was a foolish decision, whoever was responsible for it *(See People).—P.O'D.*

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INTERMISSION

A Tale of Lost Treasure

by J. E. Middleton

COLLECTORS of old books haunt auction-rooms, devour the catalogues issued by second-hand dealers, go to Paris to paw over the peddlers' handcarts on the Left Bank. They hope they may discover Marie Antoinette's prayer-book, or Browning's personal copy of his Elizabeth's *Sonnets From The Portuguese*, or the First Edition of this-or-that. Failure does not daunt them. One success in a decade would satisfy them; as when an Elzevir is picked up for a dime.

The text of a rare book doesn't count; the associations, historic or romantic, count mightily. Who wrote it? Who owned it, and why? Who printed it? These are grave questions. And here is the story of two books that would be valued above rubies, if they could be found. Perhaps they may be. Three or four hundred years are nothing. Books don't decay.

Iroquois warriors had carried death and devastation to neighboring tribes. The Neutrals on the north shore of Lake Erie, the Petuns, south of Georgian Bay, and the Hurons had been broken and scattered. Fort Ste. Marie, (near Midland) was only a memory. Jesuit missionaries, de Brébeuf, Lalemant and Daniel, had been tortured and slain. Also others who had ventured into the Iroquois country had suffered. Poncet and Garnier were killed; Jogues was rescued just in time by the Dutch of Manhattan.

BUT even conquerors grow weary of war. In 1653 delegates from the Five Nations came to Quebec seeking peace, and invited a return embassy of Frenchmen, and a missionary, to the chief town of the Onondagas, (southeast of Lake Ontario). The invitation was accepted, and Father Simon Le Moyne volunteered; since he had already been with both the Hurons and the Iroquois and spoke the language.

He was received with honor and respect; found there a number of Huron slaves, men and women, whom he had known and baptized while serving at Fort Ste Marie. Also he met some of the raiders who had ravaged Huronia in 1649.

He wrote in the Relation of 1653-54 as follows: "I recovered from the hands of one of these barbarians the New Testament, owned by the late Father Jean de Brébeuf, whom they cruelly put to death five years ago; and another little book of devotion that had been used by the late Father Charles Garnier . . . As for myself, who had been a witness to the sanctity of their lives and the glory of their deaths I shall all my life attach greater value to these little books than if I had found some mine of gold or silver."

SUPPLEMENTING this record is an extract from the letters of Marie de l'Incarnation, Superior of the Ursulines at Quebec. "These warriors gave Father Le Moyne the books looted at the time of the raid, which had belonged to the missionaries, and which they had carefully preserved as mementoes of brave and good men."

Did Father Le Moyne bring them back to Quebec, guarding them against ill chance on the journey? Most surely! And what else would be done with them but to give them into the custody of the Jesuit House?

A travelling library this. Two small books, in Latin, printed, no doubt in Paris, brought across the sea, carried by canoe and over 35 portages from Lachine to Huronia, swept up as loot, carried to Onondaga, preserved for five years in an Iroquois Long House, and thence to Quebec. Perhaps they lay in the Jesuit House for 150 years until the last of the early Jesuits, Father Cazot, died in 1800 and the House was taken over by Government. Who then would know the romantic story of two little books, begrimed by years and adventures? Even forty years later, when the Order returned to Canada, no one!

Recent inquiry of Quebec clergy has brought no information. Many treasures are in the Archives of St. Mary's College, in Montreal. Not these!

What was the "little book of devotion? It may have been *Spiritual Exercises* in Latin, by Ignatius Loyola. It may have been *De Imitatione Christi* by Thomas à Kempis; both familiar hand-books in the Seventeenth Century. Whatever it was, it would be welcomed, together with de Brébeuf's Testament, at the Midland Shrine, or at any place where historians congregate. Lost treasure, indeed!

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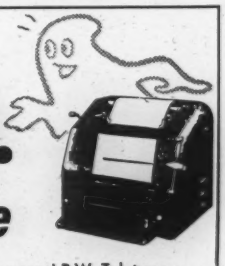

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

tinguished work in the literary field.

Among outstanding fiction of this past year were: "The Outlander," by Germaine Guévremont, translated by Eric Sutton (McGraw-Hill), the story of the influence of a stranger on the lives of the people of a French village in Quebec; "Chipmunk," by Len Peterson (McClelland & Stewart), a novel about a "little man" by one of Canada's top-notch radio writers; "The Plouffe Family," by Roger Lemelin (McClelland & Stewart), the story of a French Canadian family in Quebec's Lower Town; "The Nymph and the Lamb," by Thomas H. Raddall (McClelland & Stewart), a story of man against the elements set amidst the wild and rigorous backdrop of Canada's North Atlantic coast—a book by Canada's well-known historical novelist of the Maritimes in which, for the first time, he turns his attention to the contemporary field—and very ably, too; "Stormswept," by Stanley C. Tiller (Ryerson), a story of the rugged coast of Newfoundland by one who loves the sea and the people who go down to the sea in ships; "Fold Home," by Flos Jewell Williams (Ryerson), all about ranch life in Western Canada by one who knows the West well; "The Tower and the Town," by Grace Campbell (Collins), the authentic-sounding story of a young minister, Rorie Munro, in his first charge in a small Ontario town.

"A Lamp Is Heavy," by Sheila MacKay Russell (Longmans, Green), the fictionized account of Mrs. Russell's own experiences as a student and graduate nurse; "The Passionate Pilgrim," by Will R. Bird (Ryerson), in which is told the story of the long pilgrimage of Steeley Bonsel; "The Invisible Gate," by Constance Beresford-Howe (Dodd, Mead); "Home Is the Stranger," by Edward McCourt (Macmillans), the story of Irish Norah who married a Canadian airman and came to live on the Western prairies; "Son of a Hundred Kings," by Thomas Costain (Doubleday), a new Canadian historical novel with its setting in the Ontario town in which Mr. Costain himself was born.

In the field of non-fiction should be mentioned Will Bird's "This Is Nova Scotia" (Ryerson), a descriptive and anecdotal guide to that province, in which is included lively ghost tales of old houses and stories of old-timers and of life in the early days of the Maritimes; "The Roving I," by Eric Nicol (Ryerson), a new collection of humorous sketches by a well-known Vancouver newspaperman; "I Kept My Powder Dry," by John Coburn (Ryerson), the interesting reminiscences of a pioneer minister; "The Canadian West in Fiction," by Edward A. McCourt (Ryerson), in which Professor McCourt critically examines the novels of Western writers from Ralph Connor to W. O. Mitchell; "The Far Distant Ships," by Joseph Schull, (King's Printer for the Department of National Defence), an authentic and fascinating story of Canada's naval part in World War II.

"Ontario in Your Car," by John and Marjorie McKenzie (Clarke, Irwin), an entertaining travelogue of a motor tour through Ontario; "As the World Wags On," by Arthur R. Ford (Ryerson), the reminiscences of an outstanding Canadian newspaperman; "The Saskatchewan," by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell (Clarke, Irwin), one of the very best in the collection of The Rivers of America Series, in which Mrs. Campbell takes one on a splendid and breath-taking journey along the course of one of Canada's historic rivers, following the trails of La Verendrye, Alexander Henry and David Thompson; "Fishing Is a Cinch," by David V. Reddick (McClelland & Stewart), probably the first book ever written to cover all types of fishing in Ontario and Quebec waters; "Arthur Currie, A Biography of a Great Canadian," by H. M. Urquhart (Dent); "A Short History of Canada," by G. P. de T. Glazebrooke (Oxford), portraying the growth of Canada as a world power; "The Grandmothers," by Kathleen Coburn (Oxford), the story of two grandmothers, one in Czechoslovakia and the other in pioneer Upper Canada; "Mackenzie King of Canada," by H. Reginald Hardy (Oxford), a story of the late Prime Minister and his achievements; "Canadian Art," by Graham McInnes, a book for art-conscious Canadians; "Twenty Million World War Veterans," by Robert England (Oxford), a comprehensive survey of the history and nature of the re-establishment programs attempted in Canada and the United

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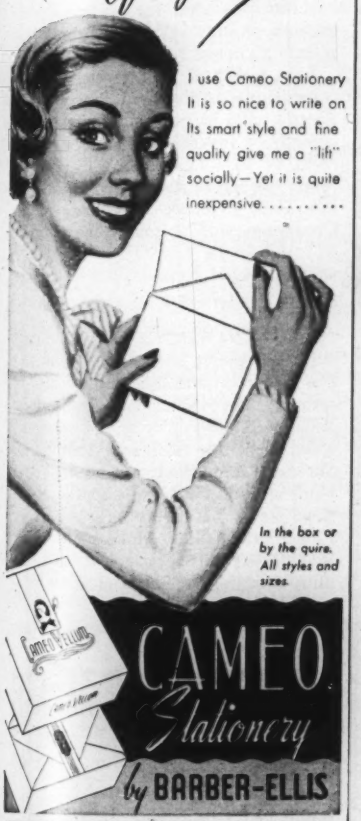

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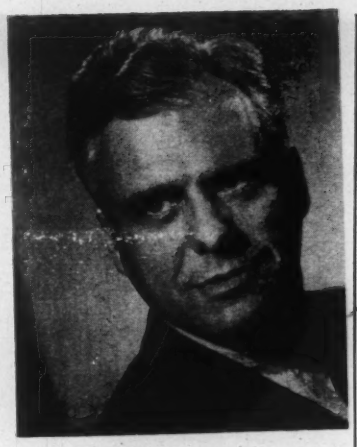
★ News Round-up

States; "Thy People, My People," by Elisabeth Sims Hoemberg (Dent), the Anglo-German problem from the inside, by the Canadian-born wife of a German historian; "By Moonstone Creek," by Kenneth M. Wells, with woodcuts by Lucille Oille (Dent), a worthy successor to *The Owl Pen*; and for younger readers, "The Book of Canadian Achievement," by Helen Palk (Dent), which gives outstanding examples of Canada's great men and women in many different fields; and "The Great Adventure," by Donalda Dickie of Edmonton (Dent), an illustrated history of Canada for Young Canadians, presenting Canadian history as a series of dramatic incidents, and "Scientists at War," by SATURDAY NIGHT'S own Wilfrid Eggleston (Oxford), in which Mr. Eggleston is able to prove that "the fruits of the work of Canadian scientists compare favorably with anything done anywhere in the world."

And finally, for those who enjoy poetry, among the new books there is "Elizabeth," by Dick Diespecker (Dent), the story of a woman of great courage and of her life in South Africa, England and Canada, told in prose-poetry form; "All Fool's Day," by Audrey Alexandra Brown (Ryerson); "Treasures of the Snow," by Arthur S. Bourinot (Ryerson); "Of Time and the Lover," by James Wreford (McClelland & Stewart); "The Strength of the Hills," by Robert Finch (McClelland & Stewart); "Call My People Home," by Dorothy Livesay (Ryerson), and "The Woman in the Rain," by Arthur Stringer (McClelland & Stewart).

—Kathleen Strange



ROBERT FINCH

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

CANADIAN BOOK WEEK
October 28 to November 4

FILMS

THE SEDULOUS CAMERA HAS A PRYING EYE

THE problem that every screen director of imagination has to face is the incorrigible literalness of the camera. No matter how hard he tries to escape into mood and reference, the lens is always there to dot the i's and cross the t's. With all its resources the camera is still a precision instrument, which insists on being exactly as "documentary" about moods and emotions as it is about angles and surfaces.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

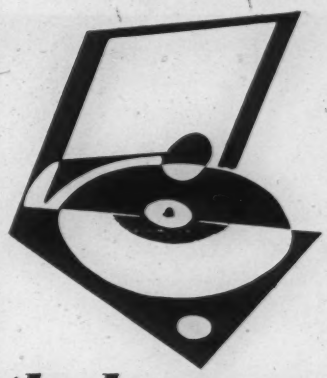
This, at any rate, seems to have been the problem faced by the film producers of "The Glass Menagerie." Translated to the screen Tennessee Williams' fragile drama of illusion and frustration is fairly assaulted by the camera, which pries into every dismal corner of material life and turns even the symbolism into solid visible glass. The screen version scarcely moves out of the tightly constricted frame imposed by the stage original, but within the frame it is insistently dreary and explicit.

Highly sensitive acting might have rescued part at least of Dramatist Williams' intention. The acting here is competent, but it is rarely lighted by any flash of insight. As the mother, Gertrude Lawrence carries the weight and her performance goes to show how deeply indebted the original play was to Laurette Taylor's poignant understanding of the part. Actress Lawrence plays it on almost a single note of nagging comedy and ends by making her former Southern Belle almost as exacerbating to the audience as she is to her screen family.

Jane Wyman's performance, in its own fashion, is equally repetitious. Miss Wyman goes in for expressionless suffering, varied, though rarely lighted, by a chubby smile. The effect is often closer to mere witlessness than to muted grief.

The dialogue, a fairly exact transcription of the original, is of course superior. Arthur Kennedy as the son, and Kirk Douglas as the "gentleman caller" handle it with authority and bring a certain amount of masculine liveliness into the film. For added cheerfulness there is the perpetually smiling photograph of the soldier-father who "fell in love with long distance" and disappeared for good. In spite of these advantages, however, there were plenty of moments in "The Glass Menagerie" when I found myself flirting with the idea of long distance too.

THE educated woman is always a figure of fun for Hollywood which never tires of pointing out the emotional difficulties of the lady who allows herself to become preoccupied with liter-



the browser

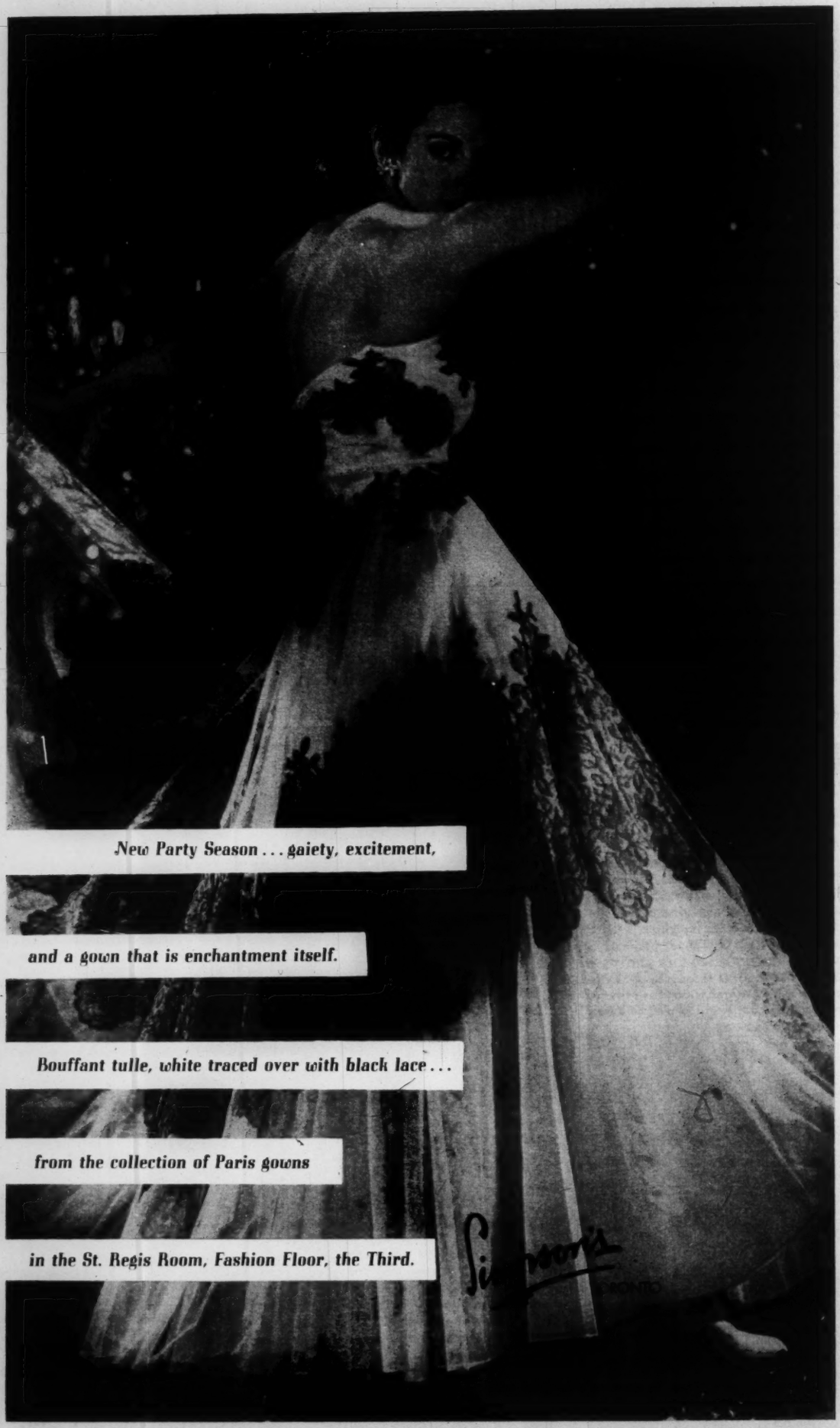
Just to hear the word "teetotal" as rendered by the late inimitable Will Fyfe in I BELONG TO GLASGOW ($1.40) is worth twice the price of the record! Add to that the harangue on the capitalists which he was "not only deputed but asked" to deliver and his I'M NINETY-FOUR TO-DAY on the other side and you have a gem. Will Fyfe seemed in danger of becoming a collectors' item but Smith's have this one among a fine, wide selection of imported and domestic recordings. Another English Columbia that will indicate our breadth of choice is Litolff's CONCERTO SYMPHONIQUE ($1.25) with Irene Scharer's sure and beautiful playing against the background of the London Symphony, the late Sir Henry J. Wood conducting. It's the *Concerto* on both sides, of course, and a lovely thing to own.

Do you know the answer to that cheeriest of greetings—"the top of the morning to you"? A writer to JOHN O'LONDON'S WEEKLY ($2.00 a year) says it's "Yes, thank God," and it's just such pieces of information, plus chatty, entertaining reviews of books and plays, that makes *John O'London* so enthralling. If you're beginning to think dimly of your Christmas list, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ($15.00 per annum) makes an excellent blanket gift to the family and as to MOTOR ($8.00 annually), they fall for it, man and boy! Another English magazine that is beautifully produced and a nice change from the American pattern is WOMAN'S JOURNAL ($4.00 per year). Not that Smith's are not keen on the American and Canadian magazines—it's a case of name it, and we'll see that it's yours!

You can't handle toys for a hundred years and not pick favorites—the darlings of our hearts amongst the teddy bears are those made by the Chiltern Toys (with an Institute of Hygiene label) for they are the traditional teddies of soft golden "fur" with black noses and they squeak when they're hugged; they are here in three sizes—a foot high, $2.75, fourteen inches tall, $3.75, and an armful of a bear, twenty inches long, $6.50. Also from England comes a foam rubber Mickey Mouse (ten inches tall) who not only bends into any position that takes your fancy but, looking utterly unconcerned, holds it! (His neck, arms, and legs are wired and he's only $1.29.) For the carriage trade to drop over the side, there are soft, foamy rubber ducks, cats, horses, lambs, and elephants (about five inches by and large) that are just as handy and comforting to take to bed as to the bath! They are English too, and they're 59c each.

You'll find all these treasures at

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
224 Yonge Street, Toronto


New Party Season . . . gaiety, excitement,
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Bouffant tulle, white traced over with black lace . . .
from the collection of Paris gowns
in the St. Regis Room, Fashion Floor, the Third.
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acy. This girl, who is usually played by Rosalind Russell, is a lawyer or professor or the dean of women in a New England college, and the moment she takes her nose out of her books she is in trouble. As an almost invariable rule she lands in the police court and turns up next morning on the front page of the tabloids, sometimes giving the back of her handbag to an intrusive male, and sometimes coming out of a nightclub in her lace scanties and the arms of two policemen.

"THE PETTY GIRL" substitutes Joan Caulfield for Rosalind Russell, but otherwise follows the usual routine, retaining Robert Cummings, who has tamed more lady intellectuals than any man on the screen. This time he plays George Petty, creator of the Petty girl, the pinup wonder who looks, from the waist down, like syrup dripping deliciously off a spoon.

Artist Petty doesn't recognize his particular talent here, but wants to be a serious painter. Joan Caulfield wants to be a serious professor, and doesn't recognize *her* special talent, which is strictly cheese-cake. Eventually the two are able to straighten each other out, but only after the academic pretensions on both sides have been kicker into a cocked hat.

Joan Caulfield isn't as confident a comedienne as Rosalind Russell, and doesn't have to be, since most of the comedy is invented for her, or supplied by Elsa Lancaster who can be funny enough for two. There is also an ingenious sequence involving Actor Cummings with a quick-change crew in a vaudeville act. "The Petty Girl" sticks close to formula, but is livelier on the whole than most of its kind.

"UNION STATION" is a standard cops-and-robbers melodrama, with the Los Angeles terminal station as its setting. The victim here is Allene Roberts, a newcomer with a remarkable talent for sustained screaming. She is a blind heiress who is being held, in and about and under the station, for a $100,000 ransom. Barry Fitzgerald, William Holden and Lyle Bettger are all very active and the film, though over-methodical, is reasonably entertaining.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Warner Bros.

"THE GLASS MENAGERIE"

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Europe on a Shoestring

by Margaret K. Zieman

—All photos, French Information Service

BOOKSTALL *on Paris Quai invites browsing.*

"CAFE DE FLORE" *on Left Bank is famous.*

PERHAPS you've envied the way teen-agers and college students manage to see Britain and the Continent via bicycles and Youth Hostels for a minimum expenditure. Or admired the *sang-froid* of that one group of English university students. They bought an old London taxicab for $150, shipped it across the Channel and made the Grand Tour of France, Italy and Germany for mere chicken-feed.

Oh to be young, you sigh, and not to care a bean about appearances! In the first place, you couldn't stay at a Youth Hostel; one look in a mirror tells you that. As for cycling, once round the block would probably be your limit.

So you renounce the idea of a trip abroad because you figure it would cost too much.

But that's where you're wrong. I've just returned after nearly four months overseas, and stepped off the boat in Montreal with $10 left of the $500 I took over with me in April.

Total outlay for my trip and stay abroad came to less than $900. That includes passage to Liverpool and return ($319, tourist class); plane fare to Paris ($30.80 return); purchase in advance before leaving Canada of 1500 miles of travel on British Railways ($36.80).

HOW DID I do it? Let me assure you, I knew no more than any other inexperienced traveller about probable cost of transportation, housing, food, etc., in Britain and on the Continent. Yet in the 15 weeks of my stay . . . May 1 to August 10 . . . I visited York, Bedford, Colchester, Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon; spent two weeks in and around Edinburgh, with a side-trip to the Trossachs; thoroughly explored London, since that was my base of operations, and spent another 10 days in Paris.

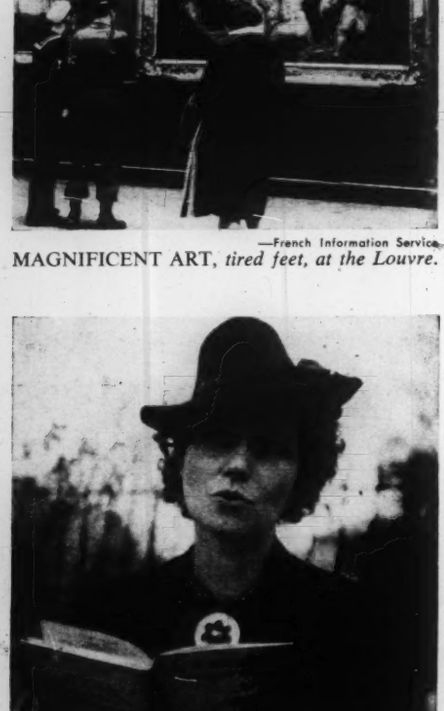
While in London I saw Lawrence Olivier in

—Lyonde

FOR *the past four years Margaret K. Zieman has conducted three lecture courses each week in magazine writing — two with the University of Toronto Extension Dept., the other at McMaster University, Hamilton. She has three daughters, two grandchildren.*

—French Information Service

MAGNIFICENT ART, *tired feet, at the Louvre.*



KNOWLEDGE *of French makes travelling easier.*

STREET VENDORS *add color to summer streets.*

"Venus Observed" . . . attended performances of both Sadler's Wells and New York City Ballet at Covent Garden . . . went to the Royal Tournament at Earlscourt . . . witnessed "The Taming of the Shrew" at Regent's Park Open Air Theatre . . . and saw Vivian Leigh in "Streetcar" at the Aldwych.

All this extra spending also came out of the old travel sock. Next time, I plan to see and do even more for my money, for now I know the ropes.

If you are willing to budget your expenses and keep within prescribed limits your expenditure for living accommodation and food, you can do the same. Not, however, if you live all the time in hotels and eat in restaurants. So, if London is to be the base of operations, make some contact in advance of arrival through friends or relatives —or even friends of friends—as I did, and arrange for a room with cooking facilities.

I KNEW one Canadian girl who followed this plan. Within three days after her arrival in London, she managed to get such a room in Kensington, which is fairly central, yet quiet and residential, for $6.25 weekly (2 pounds). She did it by obtaining a copy of the local Kensington paper as soon as it came off the press and checking its Rooms-for-Rent column.

If you are willing to prepare at least two of your daily meals on the ubiquitous gas ring . . . as so many hundreds of thousands of young London business people and even married folk have always done . . . your food costs while in London can be kept to approximately $1.25 a day. Total living costs can be kept to around $16.50 per week.

British food prices, especially for rationed necessities, meat, eggs, butter, bacon, sugar, are strictly controlled and much lower than in Canada. So apply for a ration book upon arrival.

Of course, when travelling about Britain, your living costs will be proportionately higher. But even these can be kept to approximately $21.50 per week, if you will take the trouble to plan ahead. If staying for more than one or two days in one place, always arrange for accommodation in advance, either at a moderate-price hotel or a recommended guest-house in larger places, like Edinburgh. Inquiries to friends or even acquaintances will get you money-saving leads.

AND THIS is one case, where two can actually live cheaper than one. By sharing a room(separate beds, however), such accommodation in the average British hotel, especially in the smaller centres, can cost as little as 12/6 daily ($1.85). That price includes a good substantial breakfast of bacon and eggs, cereal, fruit-juice, and so on. In no instance, did we pay more than $2.25 each.

In Edinburgh, we arranged in advance for accommodation by the week. We obtained bed and breakfast at a recommended guest-house, centrally located for 10/6 each ($1.60). Another $1.50 each covered the other two meals.

Perhaps we didn't dine on roast chicken or artichokes, but always what we had was appetizing and substantial. In York, for instance, one really delicious meal came to just 4 shillings, less than 65 cents. We enjoyed roast beef with Yorkshire pudding, 2 vegetables, tea, together with those tasty Yorkshire specialties, Eccles cakes and a kind of cheese cake I couldn't resist trying.

IN PARIS, however, you'd do well to allow $4.00 per day for accommodation and food. This is an extremely moderate figure, for you can pay as much as a pound a meal ($3.08) and up, if you don't choose your restaurant carefully. Room rates, in most hotels on the Right Bank, where prices are upped to fit supposedly overflowing purses of wealthy tourists, start usually around a pound a day.

However . . . again with recommended accommodation arranged for well in advance of our arrival and the length of our stay clearly stated . . . we obtained accommodation within our budget. It was a room for two in a small, but extremely comfortable hotel at *Saint-Sulpice* on the Left Bank. Tariff—just 1,000F per day. (Divide that by 3 to get the cost in dollars—$3.25). It had hot and cold running water. And the price included continental breakfast — tasty French rolls and wonderful coffee, served in the room on a tray at whatever time in the morning the guest specifies.

And remember too, all such prices quoted by French hotels, restaurants and even taxi-drivers include the charge for service; that is, tips. But even this hardly solves for the inexperienced traveller that oft-worrysome point . . . how much should I tip?

Food in Paris is really excellent and we kept the cost as low as $1.00 per meal, including *vin ordinaire* and tip, by eating our meals on the Left Bank. We dined in the smaller cafes in those little tortuous streets off the Boulevard Saint Germain in the heart of old Paris. Cafes of this type are patronized by working-class French, small shop-keepers and office workers in the district. Tables are for four, but these are frequently so close together to accommodate the crowds, they give the effect of one long table.

How can one tell which restaurants serve reasonably priced yet good meals? Well, if crowded with French folk, that is a recommendation, for the French have not patience with ill-prepared, tasteless food.

AS FOR PRICE within our budget, we scanned the menu posted in every French restaurant window. If the *entrée* was listed at 160-165F. (divided by 3 to get the price in cents), we knew the whole meal would be less than a dollar. Where the *entrée* was 250-265F. and up, we looked elsewhere, knowing the total cost would be closer to $2.00 each, for other items on the menu would cost proportionately more.

However, even on the Right Bank, on the one occasion when we decided to splurge, we dined in an atmosphere of intimate elegance for just $1.70 apiece.

Money spent getting about the country, rail and bus fares, will undoubtedly be the second largest item on the average travel budget. For short trips in Britain, you'd be wise to travel by bus. Fares are extremely low. And you'll get a better close-up of rural England, quaint market squares, thatched-roofed cottages, and so on, for bus schedules cater to daylight tourist travel.

If you can arrange to break your journey, stopping off for a few days at some intermediate point or points where you wish to sightsee, then even the longer bus journeys need not be too tiring.

ALSO, British railways now offer books of mileage especially for tourists from abroad, who usually prefer to return from a trip by a different route in order to see more of the country. Books of mileage are purchasable only outside of Britain. They are sold in units of 500, at a rate (tuppence per mile, 2½ cents), which is approximately the equivalent of the cheaper "return" fare to any one point. I found the 1500 miles I purchased very convenient and economical.

In France, motor coaches of the French Railways offer similar very reasonably-priced facilities for either short trips close to Paris to Versailles, and Fontainebleau or farther afield in the Provinces.

My third tip to the person who wishes to travel economically is to travel light. Limit your total luggage to a Pullman case (for the things you will need for your entire stay abroad), and one light suitcase (for actual journey about). If necessary you can purchase cheaply in Britain a light canvas carryall for extras.

By carrying just one bag on most of your trips, you can avoid tipping, which actually can become a rather big item on a travel budget. With one bag or, at the most, bag and carryall, you can also avoid using taxis. Taxi fares took a big jump in London this summer. But bus and tram fares

are very low in British cities and service is exceptionally good.

In Paris, if you are not fluent in French, you will perforce take taxis to and from your hotel. But French taxi fares are about half those in Canada. As for daily sightseeing in Paris, most of the interesting places and things to see are fairly central.

You'll be appalled by the amount of tipping involved in a trip from London to Paris, by boat and boat-trains, especially if you burden yourself with too much luggage and eat meals en route. Flying to Paris ($30.-80) return saves both time and money.

Will you see as much and go to as many places as more affluent travellers? I would certainly say yes to the former and qualify my answer to the latter by saying it all depends on what you want from a trip to, let us say, Paris. We preferred to "live" in Paris, to savor the life of the ordinary folk there. Any sightseeing we did was incidental to that primary aim.

Place Saint-Sulpice, where we lived, was within walking distance of the *Sorbonne*, *Ecole des Beaux Arts* and the *Jardin du Luxembourg*. We strolled along the *Seine*, browsed in the quaint open-air book and print kiosks of the *Quai Malaquais*, went to the *Comedie Français* to see "Cyrano de Bergerac" and walked home under the stars, with the twinkling myriad lights of Paris reflected in the Seine. We spent two afternoons in the *Louvre* —not nearly enough, of course, but a lot more than you'll get in the lightning whisk-through of a conducted tour.

And I want to go back some time to see the lights come on in the soft summer twilight all the way down through the *Jardin des Tuileries* to the *Place de la Concorde*. That's why I'm glad I made the trip this year, if only to learn that it can be done for as little as $900 all told.

Woman of the Week:

Maganns in Athens

by Julia Hanidis

SUMMER sun beat down on Athens when I went to 15 Queen Sophia Boulevard. It is home of Canada's Ambassador to Greece, Mr. G. L. Magann and Mrs. Magann. Canada's First Lady in Greece greeted me. She was dressed in a cool white linen suit with a double strand of pearls circling her throat.

MRS. G. L. MAGANN

Ambassador and Mrs. Magann, their daughters Patricia and Pamela, arrived in Athens ten months ago. Their previous post was Washington. But Toronto still is "home." Mrs. Magann is daughter of the late W. K. George, went to school at Havergal College, Toronto.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Magann are completely captivated by Greece, are determined to see as much of the mainland and islands as possible.

"I have fallen in love," she says, "with this beautiful country and its courageous people—who wear both poverty and tragedy with great dignity, who are so willing to share what little they have with those who have lost everything."

As soon as they arrived in Greece, Grace Magann and her daughters looked about for ways to help. Until her marriage in July Patricia worked steadily with "Friends of the Village," a Greek organization devoted to helping restore villages ravaged by the enemy. Patricia became the bride of the Embassy's military attaché, tall, handsome Colonel Robert P. Rothschild. They have returned to Canada, are at home in Kingston.

Mrs. Magann takes a direct interest in all gifts that come to Greece from the people of Canada. As a Canadian woman, well aware of the spirit behind the contributions from those who continue to donate to various relief organizations operating in Canada, she feels an acute sense of responsibility. She has personally supervised distribution of many Canadian gifts in Greece; thinks Canadians should be kept informed as much as possible about distribution of their donations. And in August she became Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada in Athens.

The Embassy

No stranger to Canadian Red Cross, Grace Magann served with St. John's Ambulance Corps and Red Cross in England and France during World Wars I and II.

Canada's Embassy in Athens was occupied by the late Archbishop Damaskinos during his regency. It is far from pretentious but Mrs. Magann has arranged the interior in quiet good taste. Severely simple drawing rooms reflect her love of color. She is a talented artist and most attractive feature of the Embassy is Mrs. Magann's paintings, which line the walls.

A diplomat's wife finds it necessary to spend a good deal of her time entertaining. Formal luncheons and dinners are arranged for local officials and visiting dignitaries, but the Magann family prefers the intimacy of small informal groups. The Embassy is the setting for at least one reception every month.

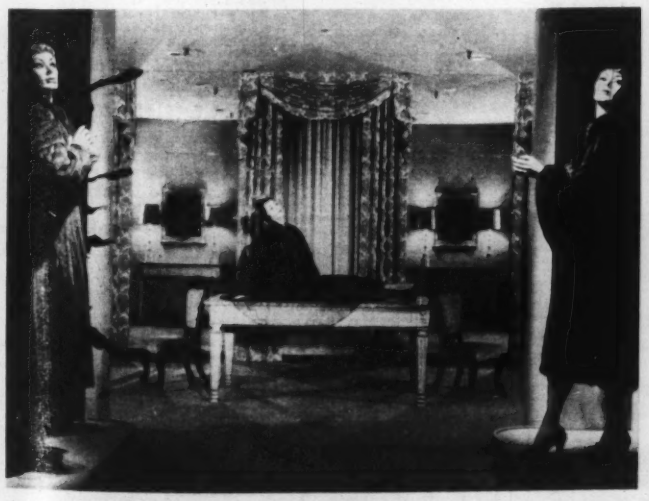
The Maganns find it necessary to supplement their food supplies by such items as tinned food and other necessities from Canada. Like everyone else living in Athens, Mrs. Magann must plan her menus around four meatless days each week.

Admires Queen

Canada's Ambassadorial couple in Greece have formed a friendly relationship with Greece's popular King Paul and Queen Frederica. On a number of occasions they have been guests at the Royal Palace in Athens. Grace Magann greatly admires Queen Frederica, not only for her charm, but, above all, for the way in which she has led relief work among the people and her intense interest in the children.

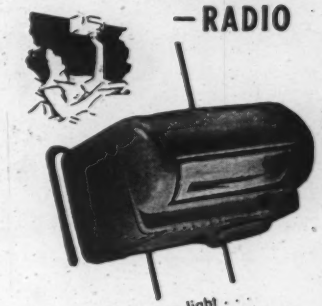
Greece has taken kindly to the Maganns who have come into close contact with all classes of Greek society. Although Grace Magann may not spare superlatives where her admiration for them is concerned, this is one time that the Greeks have more than one word for it . . . for her. And it's the nicest of all. The Greek's way of saying what he thinks about Canada's first lady in Greece is, "She is a real 'keeria'."

MORGAN'S IN TORONTO



OPENING of a high fashion specialty shop by Morgan's of Montreal, has brought new éclat to Toronto's fashionable Bloor Street shopping district. The President, Mr. Henry W. Morgan; the General Manager, Mr. J. Bartlett Morgan, were in Toronto for the official opening. It is the first out-of-town branch to be opened by century-old Morgan's. Fashions, furs, millinery and shoes, sportswear, lingerie, accessories and toiletries are shown on the two shopping floors of the new building. Fine antiques (many from the famous Morgan Galleries of Montreal), are seen against background predominantly modern in feeling. Shown here, the Fur Salon.

THE MITCHELL Lullaby
BED LAMP —RADIO



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A beautiful lamp . . . a fine-toned radio . . . for use throughout the home or office . . . the Mitchell Lumitone with 50-, 100-, 150-watt, 3-way switch gives abundant glareless light. Just $49.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

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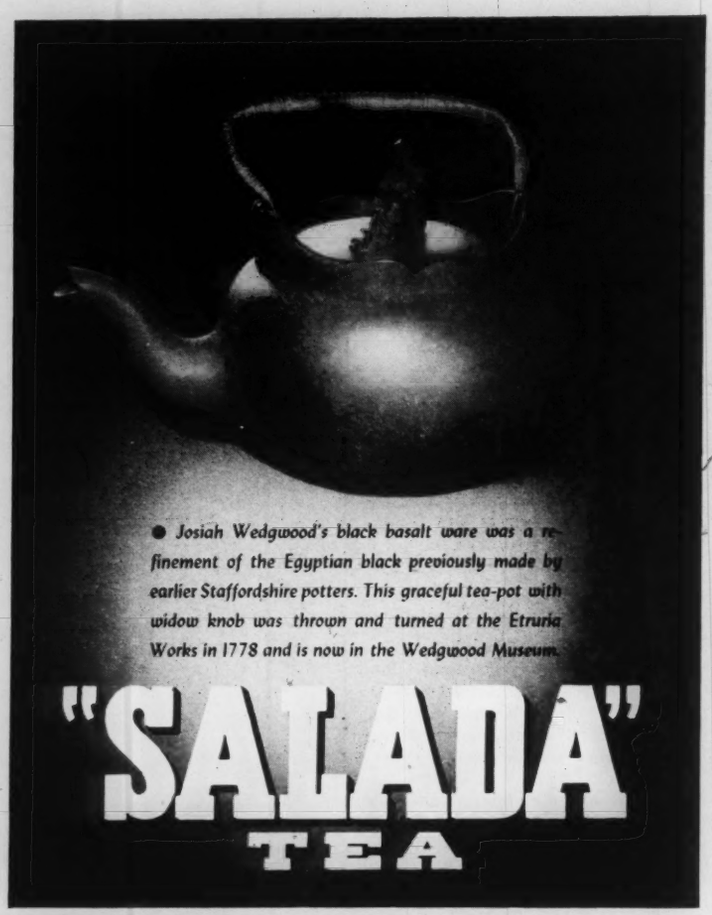

● *Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

"SALADA"
TEA

Chippendale Desk

A beautiful solid mahogany or walnut writing desk in Chippendale design. The gleaming tones of the wood, the graceful legs with hand carved claw and ball feet provide the individuality and dignity found in every masterpiece by Lionel Rawlinson.

Note—All our furniture of solid mahogany or walnut is made from solid lumber and is called "solid" walnut or mahogany. "Genuine" mahogany or walnut is a term used for any wood with top veneer of walnut or mahogany.

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Concerning Food:

COOKIES—ALL KINDS

COOKIES, whether store-bought or homemade are quick turnover items in most every household. Sweet, spicy, gooey, crisp—all kinds, including crackers, fill the desire for something to nibble. If you make your own cookies, you're always on the prowl for something *different*. It is difficult to produce anything really *new;* cooky history goes back to pagan days and probably Caesar's wife was just as anxious to make a better honey-nut wafer as Lysistrata across the river.

Back-Door Cookies

These cookies can be handed out to characters, small, medium and large, who seem to be habitually starved and are undaunted by the word "no."

Peanut Butter Cookies

A good moist peanut butter makes better cookies. The orange juice and rind in this recipe don't dominate the flavor.

½ cup shortening
½ cup peanut butter
½ cup white sugar
½ cup brown sugar
1 egg well beaten
2 tsp. grated orange rind
1 tbsp. orange juice
1¾ cups sifted pastry fluor
½ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt

Cream butters, add sugars gradually, continuing to cream. Add egg, orange rind and juice. Combine thoroughly. Add dry ingredients sifted together and blend well. Chill if desired ½ hour. Roll into small balls and press down with tines of fork on ungreased cooky sheet (traditional). Or press with greased bottom of small glass. Bake in 350°F oven 10-12 minutes. Yield: About 5 dozen.

Mincemeat Drop Cookies

This is a basic hermit recipe with mincemeat and coconut replacing raisins and nuts. It's more moist and not quite as rounded in appearance.

Sift together—
2½ cups sifted cake flour
¾ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. cinnamon
½ tsp. nutmeg
½ tsp. salt

Set aside until needed.
Cream ¾ cup shortening.
Add—
1½ cups brown sugar
3 eggs, well beaten

Fold in flour mixture. Then add—
1 cup mincemeat
1 cup fine cocoanut

Blend well. Drop by teaspoonfuls 2" apart on greased cookie sheet. Bake in oven 375°F until done. Yield: About 4 dozen.

Brain-Teaser:

Canadian Cross-Section

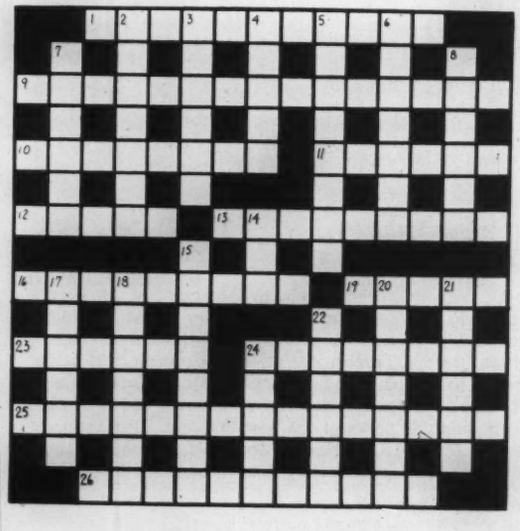
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Though quite different, Johann's a kid brother of Harry and Murray. (4, 7)
9. Canadian composer who set off with a double bar and a pen, t' land at the University of 25. (7, 8)
10. They hang from a soft nose. (8)
11. Provides cookies in nice boxes. (6)
12. Found by the dissatisfied. (5)
13. Desire the name of a vehicle for the stage? (9)
16. Seized and abandoned by Riel in 1870. (4, 5)
19. By ship to the moon, perhaps. (5)
23. Hold 16 was. (6)
24. Misrepresented a French nobleman in an unprofessional business. (8)
25. Initially not of our time but of our country. (7, 8)
26. Opening, to knocks, we hear the voice of 1. (11)

DOWN

2. A little piece spoken outside. (7)
3. The mind of Mrs. Grundy. (6)
4. Gulls. (5)
5. Watch for him! (8)
6. Not well held, perhaps. (3, 4)
7. Coop up a melancholy girl in this. (6)
8. Can you pull the wool over this goat's eyes? (6)
14. Is he up to leaving a sinking ship? (3)
15. As gross a seaweed as you'll find in a weedy sea. (8)
17. Without a lie, lotteries for mammals! (8)
18. Dance that came in with Noah's animals? (7)
20. Fruit at the opera falls heavily. (7)
21. Trust not in the red! (6)
22. This Canadian pianist seems to be on the ball. (6)
24. Pussy climbs on it! (5)



Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Soviet
5. Busybody
9. Mistrust
10. See 25
11. Angel
12. Territory
14. Echo
16. Tiara
17. Tang
18. Peep
19. Added
20. Soho
21. Rain gauge
23. Storm
26. Fiddle
27. Moonbeam
28. In season
29. Yesman

DOWN

2. Onion
3. In the soup
4. True
5. Butter-and-egg-man
6. Sugar daddy
7. Brant
8. Dude ranch
13. Stratagem
15. Cremation
17. Test tube
22. Nudge
24. Riata
25. and 10. Body-guards (129)

it adds a zest men can't resist

Frosted Ginger Squares

For these you need a large oblong cake pan 13" x 9", or smaller pans equivalent in area.

Add—

½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup chopped dates *or*
½ cup seedless raisins

to—

1 pkg. gingerbread cake mix

Add ¾ cup of whatever liquid (water or milk) is given on the package, using the mixing method outlined. (1 cup of liquid is usually standard to make up a gingerbread mix for cake.) Turn batter into greased 13" x 9" cake pan and bake in 375°F oven for 45 minutes. While still warm spread "cake" with a *Lemon Frosting* made by creaming 2 tbsp. soft butter and adding 1 cup sifted icing sugar, ½ tsp. lemon extract and 1-1½ tbsp. cream. Add yellow food coloring if desired. Cut in squares or bars as needed. Leave in the tin for storage and cover with aluminum foil crimped over edge of tin to keep moist.

Somewhat Fancy

On the chance that pecan nuts may be more available and (hopefully) reasonably priced, here is a recipe for pecan cookies. You can use the emulsifier type of shortening (Swift'ning or Crisco) in this recipe.

Pecan Cookies

1 cup shortening (see above)
½ cup sugar
2 tsp. vanilla
2 cups sifted pastry flour
½ tsp. salt
2 cups finely chopped pecans

Cream shortening, sugar and vanilla until fluffy. Add flour and salt sifted together blending thoroughly. Add pecans and mix well. Shape into 1" balls and place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake in 325°F oven for about 20 minutes. Cool and roll in sifted icing sugar. Store in loosely covered container. Yield: About 6 dozen.

Cherry Filbert Macaroons

1 egg well beaten
1 cup brown sugar
1½ cups coarsely chopped filberts
1½ cups shredded coconut
1 cup cornflakes
1 cup coarsely chopped glacé cherries
1 tsp. vanilla
1 egg white beaten

To beaten egg add all ingredients except egg white. Combine well and fold in beaten egg white. Drop from spoon on well greased cookie sheet or form into a ball with hands (quite sticky) and place on cookie sheet. The mixture doesn't stick together too well before baking but can be repaired after pushing the pieces of nuts and cherries back where they should be. Bake in 350°F oven for 10 minutes.

■ The Canadian Dairy Industry is well known throughout the world for the many types of quality cheese it makes. From Oct. 16 to Nov. 15 the Cheese Festival is a formal period for recognizing the worth of this great industry in the Canadian economy. But—much more interesting—it is a good time for Canadian families to become better acquainted with the delicious varieties of cheese made by Canadian manufacturers.

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SPORTMASTER
STYLED BY Lou Ritchie

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STORY TELLER

ANNUALLY the Provincial Chapter of Ontario IODE offers an award for a short story. This year the winner was **Mary Capotosto.** Born in Toronto of Italian parentage, Mary Capotosto is a teacher in St. Peter's school; writes stories to amuse or instruct her pupils. She has also done some free lance articles and stories for national magazines—getting into print at the age of 11 on the children's page of a Buffalo newspaper.

—Turofsky

MARY CAPOTOSTO

■ It isn't a man's world altogether. When NB's Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society held its annual plowing championship events, the winner in the open class for wide-bottom ploughs was a woman, **Mrs. Eileen McLean** of Berwick.

And at Bear River, NS, **Mrs. Viola Paul** is known as a skilful log-roller, spinning a log under her feet like a professional stream-driver. She's also a crack markswoman, expert canoeist and the first female licensed hunting guide in Canada. Formerly an hotel cook, Viola found she could make more money (as much as $300 in 10 days) by touring U.S. sportsmen's shows as a log-roller.

■ SN met Swedish movie actress **Marta Torren** at a cocktail party in Montreal's Mount Royal Hotel. She's playing the lead in Canadian Lionel Shapiro's original film story, "Deported." Marta is a charming, friendly person; uses very discreet make-up—so little, in fact, that Lionel mentioned she didn't wear make-up . . . that he had expected a torrid movie queen when he first met her . . . and instead here was this perfectly natural young girl.

■ Pretty brunette **Zonia Lazarowich,** of Edmonton, Alberta, ended three years' hard work in a blaze of glory. She won the Howard Prize. It's top award to violinists in their final year at the Royal College of Music, London, England.

■ Windsor, Ont., is proud of its **Shirley Kawasaki.** Shirley has won the $400 Dominion Provincial Bursary Scholarship. It'll help towards her Honor Science course at University of Toronto where she's now enrolled.

■ Sir Thomas Beecham's London Philharmonic is on a tour in the U.S. Shortly before they sailed a new harpist joined them. She's **Carla Emerson** of St. John's, Newfoundland. Carla has studied under the celebrated Marcel Grandjany and also in Toronto and New York.

■ Another musical note comes from Saint John, NB, where a group of citizens have started a Saint John Symphony Orchestra. The provisional directorate is under the chairmanship of **Mrs. R. J. Collins.**

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The East Is Different

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN ONTARIO we are still waiting anxiously for more information about the 14 Doukhobor ladies who passed this way en route for Kingston.

Our last report was of them sitting in a tourist coach at a railway siding. They were whiling away the time with a Russian form of rummy and, according to the press despatch, they were wearing "nothing but an occasional smile." The guards and their wives in charge of the group reported that their greatest concern was "to talk them into dressing while in Ontario."

They had reason to be concerned. I know because I once permitted an exhibition of nudism on an Ontario beach myself.

The nudist in this case was a two-year-old who had asked permission to go in the lake without her clothes. It was a remote Muskoka beach whose only occupants at the time were ourselves and an elderly couple who had evidently settled down for the summer, with a car and trailer, two deck-chairs and a length of clothesline. But at the sight of my bare two-year-old they folded their deckchairs, reefed in their clothesline and climbed into their car. "Nudism!" the old gentleman shouted from the car window, and headed down the road, his vacation ruined.

THIS is fairly typical I imagine of the Ontario attitude towards nudism. We're against it.

Medicine Hat, however, appears to have been more diverted than scandalized by the current display. No prominent citizens were interviewed and the morality squad was not called out to head off spectators and pull down blinds. Instead the natives flocked down to the siding and shouted comments at the rummy players, who responded with "curt replies accompanied by gestures."

The Doukhobor ladies were quite within their rights here. Rummy, a frustrating game bristling with nasty surprises, is enough to shake the poise of anyone, even when fully dressed. It is probable that the curt replies accompanied by gestures were made to some uncouth kibitzer who leaned through the window and shouted, "Hey, you got three deuces, why don't you take the pack?" Any comments on their state of undress would simply be ignored. The Doukhobors are accustomed to these and can take them calmly.

Ontario, however, won't be able to take the Doukhobor ladies calmly. It would be interesting to listen to one of the matrons in charge trying to explain the Ontario point of view to the group. The conversation would probably go like this:

Matron: Now ladies, you realize that the East isn't like the West. They're much more conservative and old-fashioned and if we should be shunted off to a siding in the Toronto Union Station you'll simply have to slip into a little something, or they'll alert the Citizens' Committee—"

MRS. VALCHUK: You holding the one-eyed jack, Partner?

Matron: Ladies. *Please*. You're going to be in the East quite a while and you really must try to grasp the Ontario point of view. They're very particular about wearing clothes. All the statues in the parks wear frock-coats and even the dogs in the big cities wear Black Watch tartan overcoats. It's partly climate and partly a form of nervousness. When an advertising artist wants to show a baby admiring a cake of soap he even has to paint a little pair of pants on it—

Mrs. Rubric: How come you always take the pack?

Matron: And another thing, you're not used to the Eastern climate. In the West it's cold, but it's a dry cold and you hardly feel it. But east of the Great Lakes it's damp and chilly and the cold goes right *through* you. You'll need a little wrap of some kind, even if it's only one of the Company towels—

Mrs. Valchuk: You can't have two gamgees in spades. I've got two.

Matron: Ladies I really must insist on your attention. I have some lovely news for you. The engineer has just told me that you are to have the special privilege always granted distinguished visitors on his line. As soon as we reach Ontario you're to be allowed to drive the engine. The engineer has promised to provide company overalls for everybody—

Mrs. Glinka: I've got two gamgees in diamonds and a rook in clubs and that puts me out.

Matron (despairingly): *Can't* I make you understand? We're going to Ontario, where they have special committees to investigate nude works of art and psychiatric clinics to investigate people who go about without their clothes. You'll just *have* to slip into something. I've wired ahead to Sudbury asking to be met with 14 bungalow aprons, etc. etc. etc.

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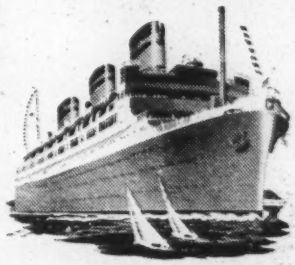

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OSBORNE MITCHELL,
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SPORTS

WEIRD WESTERN SEASON

One Out, Three Still in the Running To Be Grey Cup Representatives

WHEN Montreal's vaunted Alouettes, proud possessors of the famous Grey Cup, made a pre-season tour of the West last August, they were defeated in Calgary and in Edmonton. The Calgary result didn't strike anyone as being too significant; the Stampeders were the western conference's top club and had been in the finals last year. But the Edmonton victory was something else again: a western weak sister vanquishing the best of the east. It looked for sure as if the Cup was going to travel come November.

That's how it looked in August, and it still looks like that to a lot of people, especially those west of the Manitoba border.

They've had to find some new reasons to bolster that opinion, however. The first ones turned out to be highly invalid.

In the first place, Montreal returned home and almost immediately commenced losing games right and left. Calgary proceeded with all proper haste to bumble themselves into the cellar and out of the play-offs. Meanwhile, Edmonton was proving to be a very strong sister indeed.

All three of the non-Calgary clubs, in fact, turned out to be strong, with Winnipeg the best and Regina the worst of a very good lot.

Just what accounted for Calgary's strange tumble, no one can say for sure. With only a couple of men missing from among the 1949 champions, and an outstanding addition in the person of Royal Copeland, they should have been a shoo-in. But something happened. Copeland couldn't get untracked, the old-timers took things easy, and the Stampeders won but two of their first 12 games.

In Winnipeg, things were different. Once upon a time the Blue Bombers were almost automatically the western representatives at the annual fall classic, but recently they have fallen upon evil days. Last season's club was reputedly unable to beat the local branch of the IODE.

Now, 12 months and some $125,000 later, Winnipeg has the strongest team in the west. Their line, partly imported and partly home-grown, is big and rugged. Their backfield, led by Indian Jack Jacobs, late of Green Bay, features fast Tom Casey and a group of refugees from the ORFU. On paper it doesn't look too good, but they don't play football games on paper.

Edmonton has one of the two Canadian senior rugby clubs still coached by Canadians. Annis Stukus, originally of Toronto, was evidently lonely for the old familiar faces, and his lineup reads like something you'd have once found lying around Varsity Stadium. This grand larceny of football talent caused wails of anguish in Ontario, but has produced in Alberta. Sparked by the passing combination, imported intact, of Berry-to-Bailey, the Eskimos have done much better than even their relatives could have hoped.

Regina, which came very close to nosing Calgary out of the western title last year, made a few but not many changes this year. A quarterback named Hartman, from Oklahoma, gave them a passing attack, but an old timer, Ken Charlton, has been the club's surprise package.

—CP

BERRY TO BAILEY: *Lindy Berry leading passer of western conference.*

On Oct. 22 the stage for final honors was set. With Calgary winning over the Eskimos, 13-7 and Regina Roughriders trouncing the Bombers by 36 to 1, the line-up showed Bombers, Roughriders, Eskimos and Stampeders in that order. This week, Eskimos at Regina play a sudden-death match to decide who will meet the Bombers for Grey Cup candidacy.

No matter who finally walks off with the western crown, there are going to have to be some basic changes made around Grey Cup time. The annual jaunt east has become a tradition, and Torontonians expect something pretty special in the way of a show by their uninhibited visitors.

For the last couple of years it's been ten gallon hats, chuck-wagons, and all the trimmings of a transplanted stampede. This fall's winner will have to come up with something equally spectacular, but different.

If Edmonton comes out on top, the problem shouldn't be too difficult. The club would look very impressive indeed rolling into Toronto atop a long caravan of oil trucks.—*Kim McIlroy*

■ When the smoke of battle cleared last weekend a new order of lower supremacy showed in the Eastern roster. A 21-21 tie between Argos and Ottawa and a 16-13 defeat of Hamilton by Alouettes put Ottawa in the cellar position. Hamilton and Montreal are now tied for second slot and Toronto still holds the winning reins.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Now What's Happening To ERP?

New Threat Is Not So Much Scarcity of Dollars As It Is a Fall in the Value of Those Dollars

by Ernest Waengler

IT TOOK most of five years, but in a gradual process of readjustment, the currencies and prices of most European and Asiatic countries finally reached comparative stability by the end of 1949. But just at the time for looking back on a job well done, that precarious stability is found to be threatened once again. This time, however, the threat comes from a different direction. It is not so much a scarcity of dollars as it is a fall in the value of those dollars in terms of U.S. goods they will buy that is causing the trouble.

With American help, European reconstruction had progressed at a much more satisfactory pace than was believed possible at the beginning of the Marshall Plan. During 1949, total European production increased by over 10 per cent, and the total average of wholesale prices in Europe, west of the Iron Curtain, dropped by as much as 6 per cent. Many countries, including the U.K. came very close to balancing their trade with the dollar area. There were similar healthy signs in Asia.

Depend On ECA

The driving force behind all these improvements was dollar aid. But in spite of U.S. warnings that this aid would not go on forever, most European economies became geared to a continuing influx of ECA dollars. There can be little doubt that this dependence will remain, and perhaps even increase as defence budgets are stepped up. Britain's defence budget has now been increased to take up 10 per cent of her national income, French defence expenditures have increased from 420 billion to 500 billion francs per year. But what is more significant is the huge increase in the U.S. defence budget. In view of the tremendous effort planned by the Americans, it is a matter of speculation whether they can maintain the present scale of dollar aid, let alone increase it.

But the main threat to Europe's new-found stability lies in this fact: even if the Americans do continue financial assistance, the value of that assistance is steadily diminishing as a result of rising prices in the United States.

Price Figures

Department store sales in the U.S. at the outbreak of the Korean conflict were one per cent above last year, a week later they had risen to 10 per cent, three weeks later to 25 per cent. In July, 1950, outstanding orders of department stores were 75 per cent higher than in 1949. In the first seven weeks since Korea, the index of 28 spot commodity prices increased by 16½ per cent. October cotton in New York recently closed at $41.15 compared to $29.77 a year ago. Steel scrap advanced from $30 at the beginning of the year to $44 last month, rubber rose from 18 cents to 60½ cents a pound. Hides have gone up 45 per cent since Korea, lead 36 per cent, tin 35 per cent. Even foodstuffs jumped 13 per cent in the first five weeks.

As a result of these price rises, not only is the value of direct dollar aid to Europe and Asia dwindling, but also the ability of those countries to balance their dollar trade is being threatened. Most of their imports from America are essentials for which there is a fairly inflexible demand. The prices of these goods in terms of their ECA dollars are steadily rising. On the other hand, the value of European consumer goods exports to the dollar area is increasing at a much slower rate. American demand for these goods is quite flexible and falls off as their prices rise, or indeed, as a generally rising price level leaves less money to be spent on goods that are not strictly essentials. This can eventually reverse the trend which reached a sort of climax during August, when, for the first time, U.S. imports exceeded exports in value.

Gold Drain

For some months now, the United States has been losing gold at a rate of $2 billion per year. In the period from September 7, 1949, to September 6, 1950, American gold reserves declined by 4.5 per cent. One obvious explanation is that inflation has reduced the value of the U.S. dollar to a level well below the one-thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold at which it is arbitrarily maintained. In the years after the war the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies was maintained by the excessive demand for U.S. goods, but lately the excess of American exports over imports has been shrinking rapidly and has finally disappeared altogether.

Healthy Sign?

While the redistribution of gold may be regarded as a healthy sign, it may also start a new trend of thought in North America, and a reconsideration of America's willingness to place a vast portion of her national wealth at the disposal of foreign nations.

With European economies geared to U.S. aid, and that aid diminishing either because of direct cuts in the amount made available to Europe, or because rising U.S. prices result in Europe getting less for her ECA dollars, or both, what happens then? One result is already apparent.

An increasing number of Western countries are entering into bilateral agreements with Russia and her satellites as their only means of obtaining goods which they cannot get in sufficient quantities from the dollar area. Russia recently concluded trade pacts with the Netherlands and Indonesia, according to which she will deliver textiles and paper against tin, rubber and copra, all products of high strategic importance. France signed a similar $50 million agreement with Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland signed one with Hungary. In Britain, Winston Churchill severely criticized exports of British machine tools to Soviet Russia in exchange for lumber.

Red Aim

Any restriction of East-West European trade works against the recovery of Europe and therefore against the aims of ECA itself. The ruble revaluation of last February and the setting up of a multilateral exchange machinery amongst the Communist countries was probably designed for the very purpose of facilitating trade with the West to serve Communist ends. If the countries this side of the Iron Curtain find that they are getting less dollars or that their dollars are worth less than before, Russia may see a chance of dominating Western Europe economically, much in the same way Hitler did with several European countries just before the war.

—Wheeler

NEW ECA HEAD: *William Foster succeeds Administrator Paul Hoffman.*

—Miller

MORE DOLLARS: *U.K. defence preparations are heavy dollar consumers.*

ERNEST WAENGLER *is export manager for a Toronto manufacturing establishment.*

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—Miller

GERMAN COME-BACK

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BUSINESS ANGLE

Alternative to Sabotage

CONTINUING labor unrest, notably such an incident as the reported sabotage by workers in the Ford plant at Windsor, points up the current interest in profit-sharing as a possible cure. Letters from readers, induced by recent articles in this space on labor-management relations, in which I referred to profit-sharing, are asking for more information on it.

Profit-sharing—the sharing of a company's profits with its employees according to a mutually-approved plan—may be news to most people, but it is not new. It has been practised in one form or another at least since the time of the French Revolution, and probably much earlier. There are estimated to be 20,000 business concerns in North America using it today. And the number is growing rapidly. The general aim of profit-sharing (individual plans vary with the type of company using it) is to cut workers in on profits and give them a stake in the company's success, and to do so on a systematic, all-inclusive basis that rewards individual initiative and industry.

The Council of Profit-Sharing Industries (home address First National Tower, Akron, Ohio), an organization of profit-sharing companies that want to see its use extended, says profit-sharing is "Any procedure under which an employer pays to all employees, in addition to good rates of regular pay, special current or deferred sums, based not only upon individual or group performance, but on the prosperity of the business as a whole."

Spirit Counts Most

It is the spirit behind the plan that counts most. The first requirement is that the plan be generously conceived and honestly executed, with complete good faith on both sides. Where this is the case, profit-sharing has produced astonishing results. Productivity and sales have risen so much that the usual experience is that dividends to shareholders have increased and prices to consumers have declined, even though labor's take has risen substantially. And profit-sharing produces harmony between workers and management.

At a "regional conference" in Toronto of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries, a dozen heads of companies gave factual but human stories of their experience with profit-sharing. James F. Lincoln, President of the Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, said the biggest trouble with present industrial relations (without profit-sharing) was that there was no opportunity for the average employee to fully develop any latent ability. Under certain types of labor leadership, the slowest and most inefficient workman set the pace for all. Profit-sharing gave workers an opportunity to display ability and get rewarded for it.

With profit-sharing, said Mr. Lincoln, "Workers feel that they're not just another cog in an impersonal machine. They get a sense of participation. The result is happier workers, so more industrial warfare; higher wages, and, in our case, higher returns for management; lower prices for our customers."

A Wonderful Record

"We put in our plan 16 years ago. Today we're getting four times as much production per man. The average employee has received $40,000 in bonuses in that period. That's over and above his basic wages which are on a par if not better than for industry generally. Our average wage is close to $6,000. Bonuses range from $1,500 to $25,000. We take out 6 per cent for stockholders plus what management thinks necessary to maintain and improve the business. What's left goes into the profit-sharing pot. It's been averaging 110 per cent of wages and salaries."

"But," Mr. Lincoln emphasized, "to make profit-sharing work, or rather, to earn these wonderful dividends, management has to be genuinely sincere. You can't enter into such a contract with the one goal of making more profits for yourselves . . ."

Lincoln Electric is the most outstanding exponent of profit-sharing; other companies trying it, even with the best intentions, might not be able, for one reason or another, to do nearly as well. But results could fall very far short of those achieved by Lincoln and yet be well worthwhile. Perhaps it was the lack of the right attitude that has caused the failure, and the abandonment, of profit-sharing plans by a number of companies. General Electric tried it for years and finally dropped it after paying out millions of dollars to workers.

Frank A. Sherman, President of Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., which has practised profit-sharing for many years, is its chief advocate in Canada.

by P. M. Richards

The "Big Push" Is On

More Power for Defence and Industry As Prairie Oil Moves Eastward

by Michael Young

SOMEONE writing a history of oil in Canada would probably pick this fall as the beginning of the third stage in Canadian oil development. The first might be the post-World War I discoveries at Turner Valley, Alberta, the second, the Leduc, Alberta, discoveries in 1947, and the third the pipeline, tanker, and refinery construction that is to get western oil to most of the rest of Canada.

The Leduc discovery came none too soon. By 1942, Turner Valley production, which had provided practically all of Canada's oil, began to fall off. Between 1942 and 1947 total Canadian production dropped from 10.3 million barrels to 7.7 million barrels.

At the time of the Leduc discovery, Imperial Oil had been probing underground western Canada for almost 30 years when, on their 134th wildcat drilling, the well blew in, and the rush was on. Some 240 companies are now producing oil or looking for it from Manitoba to the Pacific Coast.

What did it all mean? At first, ten-gallon hats, drawls and millionaires for Alberta. But besides that, the discoveries came at a time when Canada's U.S. dollar position was at its postwar worst. In 1947 Canada's current account deficit with the U.S. was over $1.1 billion. In the same year crude and refined petroleum imports amounted to about $198.2 million—for that year, the second largest of Canadian imports, with the U.S. as principal supplier.

People were speaking of self-sufficiency in oil, and a big saving in the then-scarce U.S. dollars. But before oilmen could really make their discoveries pay, eastern Canadian markets had to be reached.

—CP

FIRST PUSH: *Construction Superintendent G. C. Pollard helps insert the "pipeline pig." The "pig" cleans out pipe as first oil pushes it through.*

On The Way

Before the end of the year most of the things necessary to get Canadian oil to Canadian markets will be built or well on the way. Last month the 775-mile Canadian section of the Alberta-Great Lakes pipeline was completed, and the 322-mile section in the U.S. was having the final tie-in welds made on it. On October 4, the first oil started on its journey from Edmonton to Regina *via* the pipeline. First deliveries are expected in Regina about November 1. By the end of the year the full system will be in operation.

When that stage is reached, crude oil will be pumped from Edmonton to storage tanks at Superior, Wis. By pipeline, it will be a 26-day journey. During the winter the tanks will be filled, and in the spring, when navigation opens on the lakes, tankers will transport the oil across the Great Lakes to refineries at Sarnia, Ont.

Two 620-feet long tankers with a capacity of 115,000 barrels of crude are being built at Port Arthur, Ont., and Collingwood, Ont. *Imperial Redwater* and *Imperial Leduc*, both of which will be launched within the next few weeks, will be the largest Canadian tankers on the Lakes.

As is usual at openings, Trade Minister Howe was present when the valve was turned starting the first Alberta oil through the pipeline to Regina. "A Canadian event of the first order", he said, that is "more than an enterprising business venture . . . In time of war, it will diminish our problem of obtaining imports of petroleum, when petroleum is almost impossible to obtain".

Good Business

As a business venture the pipeline hadn't done too badly either. On both ends of the line, and near the middle, refining promised to be big business. In Winnipeg, Imperial Oil has started construction on a $10 million refinery. The new refinery, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels a day will be supplied by a 75-mile long pipeline connecting with the main Interprovincial line at Gretna, Man. Up to now, two-thirds of Manitoba's oil needs have been supplied from the east. When this refinery is operating, the flow will be reversed. Alberta crude, refined in Winnipeg, will be distributed through Manitoba and parts of northwestern Ontario.

At the eastern end of the line refining will really be a big business. Canadian Oil Co., for one, is building an $18 million refinery to handle Alberta crude. And in Edmonton itself, total refining capacity will shortly reach the 35,000 barrel-a-day mark.

These developments have come at a good time. In the last ten years Canadian consumption of petroleum has increased 130 per cent compared with 77 per cent in the U.S. during the same period. Canadians still consume about 40 per cent less per capita than Americans do, but the gap, as the figures show, is closing rapidly. In view of the exceptionally heavy demand made on petroleum supplies by modern war, or even preparation for modern war, these newest developments have been timely.

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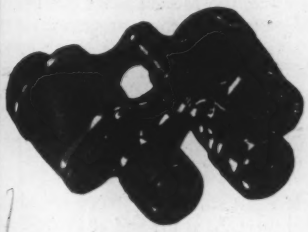

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at close of business October 31, 1950.
By order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
October 13, 1950.

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In Business Front

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

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On October 18th, 1950, a quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents per share in U.S. currency and an extra dividend of Seventy-five cents per share in U.S. currency were declared on the no par value Shares of this Company, both payable December 5th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 10th, 1950.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
October 18th, 1950 *Secretary*

CANADIAN BUSINESS

—Nott & Merrill

METALS FOR MARKET: *Open pit nickel mine. With war, a sellers' market.*

THE ECONOMY

IT SEEMS now to be assured that the ending of the Korean War will not result in any let-down in the United States' rearmament effort; it is accepted as a basic principle that the U.S. must continue to build up her strength. This means continued high pressure on the U.S. productive capacity. And since the major part of the munitions program in Canada will be for U.S. account rather than for our own, it follows that this important stimulus to Canadian activity will not be relaxed. In fact, the pressure of rearmament on the Canadian economy seems bound to rise in view of Canada's increasing participation in United Nations' commitments.

Pressure on prices will continue too, in view of the persistent tightness of many material supplies, chief of them steel, wanted in volume for industrial expansion, railway construction in connection with natural resource developments, and still-rising consumer requirements. Labor union determination to keep wages marching ahead with prices contributes to the creation of an inflationary spiral. The Government is watching this situation closely, and if and when direct controls are applied, they will include wages and salaries.

Indicators:

METALS AND WAR

IF YOU are a base metal man, you won't have any trouble selling your product for at least the duration of the rearmament rush. For most, it's a sellers' market, according to a survey by John M. Easson and Co.

■ Aluminum consumption per capita has risen some 200 per cent from pre-war days. This figure reflects sharply increased civilian consumption. In addition, U.S. airplane construction is expected to gobble up 200 million pounds in the year ending June, 1951. This is about 7½ per cent of the world's yearly output.

Canada's offer to sell aluminum to the U.S. for stockpiling could be sidetracked, however, by political factors. Congressman Emanuel Celler, who heads the House Monopoly Investigating Committee, has announced plans to inquire into U.S. dependence on Canadian aluminum.

■ Copper, too, had felt the effect of increased civilian demand; in addition, U.S. Government stockpiling had reduced copper stocks on hand to low levels even before war in Korea touched off increased defence preparations. The new armament program and increased stockpiling are expected to take 30 per cent of supplies by 1951.

■ Canadian iron has become increasingly important as the leading U.S. source, the Mesabi range, has become depleted. Defence programs assured capacity operations for North American iron and steel mills. The Easson survey estimates civilian supply cutbacks of 20 per cent in U.S. and 10 per cent in Canada will be necessary to meet military needs.

■ Lead showed a 50,000 ton surplus in the U.S. at the end of 1949. A poor showing on the market was aggravated by a temporary stopping of stockpiling purchases. But since June, consumer requirements for inventory replacements and speculative purchases have raised demand above current output. Lead is a less essential wartime metal than copper or zinc; it depends mostly on civilian consumption. The survey states that demand has tapered off from its peak.

■ Nickel, already showing a 200 per cent increase in per capita consumption since pre-war, will be even more in demand as an essential war metal. The U.S. Government has approved the reopening of high-cost Cuban properties.

■ Zinc supplies have been reduced to a 25 year low point. A record construction program and automobile output, coupled with stockpile purchases are the reasons. According to ECA, world civilian consumption must be reduced by 25,000 tons during 1950 to make it possible for Government requirements

to be met. However, the survey suggests that reduced construction and auto making in the U.S. (following credit curbs and steel supply reduction) may ease the civilian demands on zinc.

Agriculture:

ANOTHER BLOW

IN MID-AUGUST the Saskatchewan wheat crop was estimated at 324,000,000 bushels, worth around $435,000,000. Then came the frosts, with estimated yield reduced by 60,000,000 bushels and the value of all grain was slashed tremendously. By September 30 the crop value was probably around $300,000,000. Since September, however, some of the worst weather in memory has hit the prairies. It was climaxed in the last three days by heavy snow, as much as seven inches in some northern districts.

On October 20 there was at least 15 per cent of the crop uncut (a conservative estimate) and probably 30 per cent remained unthreshed. Much of this was lying in the swath and became tangled by the heavy snow.

Farmers despaired of doing any more harvesting this year. The grain was soaked, the days too short for it to dry out. It was not improbable that final returns from the 1950 crop would be below $250,000,000.

It was the biggest crop disaster Saskatchewan had experienced since the terrific drought of 1937 when only 33 million bushels were produced.

Newspapers carried columns about storms over Florida and damage to the citrus crop. A disaster and tragedy of far greater import was at their finger tips, and largely ignored.

Labor:

TOO FAR

THERE was no back-to-work order for Ontario dry cleaners, Langley's Ltd. Faced with demands by AFL Cleaners and Dyers' Union for wage increases which company officials said they could not meet, Directors voted last week to shut down permanently the 40-year-old establishment. Two subsidiary companies were not affected.

A strike had kept the plant closed for two weeks while management, union and conciliation board worked over the issues. The company was willing to sign an agreement based on the majority report of the conciliation board. But this was unsatisfactory to the union which would not believe that the 30-outlet cleaning chain did not have the income to meet their minimum demands.

But management apparently wasn't fooling. The money wasn't there to meet the demands, and the union, which had already made some concessions, refused to make any more. So Langley's closed shop and put their building up for sale.

Union organizer Doug Hamilton said that there was a two-cents-an-hour difference between the union's minimum demand and the company's maximum concession. Smarting under the fact that over 200 of his union men were now without work as a result of the shut-down, Hamilton stormed ". . . if (that increase) is going to put Langley's out of business, then we do not think they deserve to stay in business."

Langley's General Manager, G. B. Henning, however, put the blame squarely on the union. He pointed out that the conciliation board had found "The earnings of (Langley's) employees are comparable with the highest paid in the industry, with the exception of one or two classifications." (Average hourly earnings of all female employees, 73 cents; male employees, $1.07.)

For some time Langley's had not been declaring dividends; from management's point of view, the union demands were "the final straw." It was not much of a victory for the union. It had shown itself to be sincerely dissatisfied with pay scale, but it was doubtful if the more than 200 new jobless cleaning workers would get much satisfaction from that.

ARBITRATOR

ALTHOUGH speculators did not have his name on the list of possible nominees, Mr. Justice Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada was named arbitrator of a settlement in the railway wage-hours dispute. His settlement terms will have to be accepted by

MR. JUSTICE KELLOCK

unions and management, but the unions are assured of no less than: 1) a four-cents-an-hour wage increase; 2) a 40-hour week effective on September 1 next year; 3) the contract to apply to steamship and hotel workers. These were guaranteed the unions when the Government gave them the back-to-work order at the end of last year.

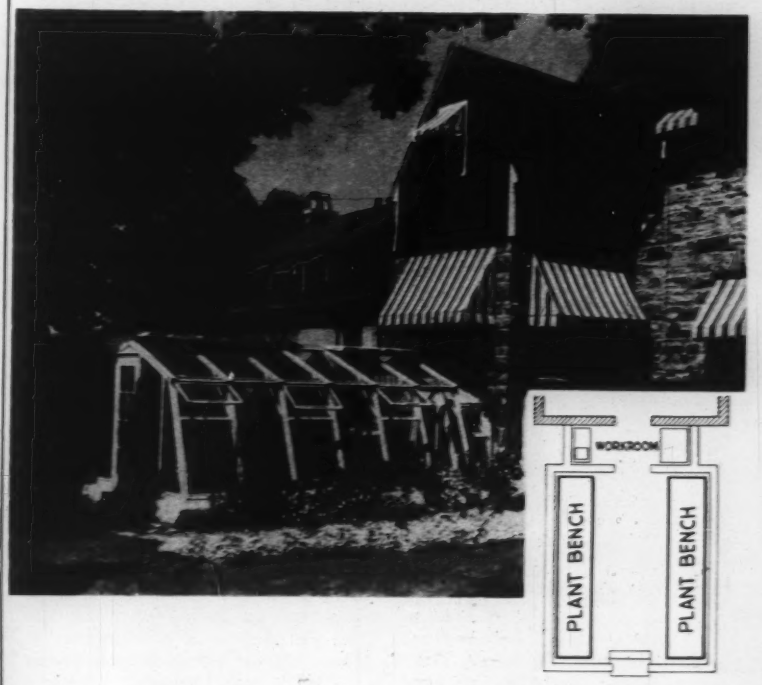
Policy:

NEWSPRINT AGAIN

IN THE U.S., Congressman Emanuel Celler was warming up to take another swing at the Canadian newsprint industry. Following the announcement of a price increase of $10 a ton by a Canadian paper maker, Celler said he would move for anti-trust action and controls to prevent similar increases by American mills. He also planned to re-open his anti-monopoly investigation of newsprint industry.

If Thoughts of Winter Weary You . . .

Enjoy Flowers in January



Having flowers in bloom all Winter long is only one of the delights of owning an Orlyt pre-fabricated greenhouse. The owner of the greenhouse illustrated above finds it an ideal place in which to indulge his hobby. Like many Canadians, he spends many happy hours working and studying modern plant growth methods in this convenient plant "laboratory".

Note how his greenhouse affords easy access to the house through the small workroom compartment equipped with sink, work bench and cupboards. In this type of greenhouse, heat is economically provided by hook-up to the house system.

You may have an Orlyt pre-fabricated greenhouse erected to adjoin your home or garage, or as an independent unit in your garden. Available in various sizes, in the even span style, as illustrated, or in lean-to design.

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Insurance:

COMPETITION FOR CCF

LAST spring the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. in Regina announced its entrance into the low price auto insurance field. It was obviously a move to meet the competition of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office.

Under Saskatchewan law, every motorist had to take out a Government policy ($4.50—$10. depending on the age of the auto). This gave him protection up to $5,000. But the Government also offered its package policy which covered public liability ($20,000—$40,000), property damage

—Toronto Star

ILL WIND: *Some embarrassment about Wawanesa, but Premier Douglas's party had started low rate trend.*

($5,000), and collision, fire and theft —all for $17.50.

To meet this, Wawanesa advanced an extension policy for $16.60. The Wawanesa policy offered the same benefits as the Government package policy except that public liability was $25,000—$50,000.

Then, last fortnight, Wawanesa announced it was making still another price reduction. Their policy was now available for $15. Sound actuarial practice, they said, justified the reduction.

The new rate, however, does not apply to the two large cities of Saskatoon and Regina. In those cities claims had used up $13.90 of the $16.60 premiums, compared to only $6.60 used in rural claims. Urban motorists had been getting a bargain.

Wawanesa's Managing Director, M. C. Holden was confident. "We have not lost money on our extension policy," he said, " . . . and our experience . . . leads us to believe the new rates will support themselves."

The firm, he added, was not trying to embarrass the CCF Government and its insurance office. But the new rates weren't going to please them. Nor, for that matter, were the other board companies happy about it. Their business had been badly hit. The CCF, however, could take political refuge in the fact that it was their operations that induced the reduction, and they were not slow in calling voters' attention to the profits the old firms must have stacked away at the old rates. These, they claimed, were more than double the CCF schedules.

WASTING COAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

produces a kilowatt-hour of electricity. Alberta can use electricity.

These questions cannot be solved in a day. They are part of the great question-mark about the industrialization of the West; and that involves problems of population and immigration and much else besides. But the two stars on the Western stage today didn't get there without an expensive build-up—in which most of the capital was American. To complete the show, the orchestra—down in the pit — needs some attention. Already, though with little fanfare, U.S. steel companies are considering the possibility of a steel industry in the West.

The 92 billion tons of coal in western Canada represent nine-tenths of our fuel resources. We'll get after them quickly enough in an emergency. We may be depending on them a thousand years after we've burnt all our natural petroleum. If you take this view of our coal, the short-term problem means more than a minor industry lobbying for its special interests. If, on the other hand, you take the view that coal is finished, you must still ask what it's worth to keep some domestic competition against the U.S. suppliers.

—CNR

SEND-OFF

A 1951 AUTO from his newsmen friends was the gift to Walter S. Thompson, veteran CNR public relations chief. Thompson retired recently after 35 years' service. Gift was presented at the testimonial dinner in Montreal. Left is D. Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau; on right, G. J. FitzGerald, President of the Montreal Men's Press Club.

INSURANCE

POLICY LAPSES

MOST of us are familiar with the mathematical probabilities associated with the tossing of dice—at least in an academic way. We know if we toss a pair of dice a couple of dozen times in search of deuces, the actual result may differ very substantially from the probable result of 1 in 36 tosses. On the other hand, if we toss them several hundred times, we know the actual result will almost certainly be within a small percentage error of the probable result.

It is exactly the same in the business of insuring lives. In order that the volume of death claims from year to year will not fluctuate too violently and will be within a reasonable percentage error of the rates of mortality assumed by the company actuary, it is essential that an adequately large number of insured lives be maintained on the books.

To achieve this satisfactory working base, life insurance companies are constantly recruiting new lives, not necessarily to grow big, but primarily to replace the policies terminated by death, maturity, surrender, and lapse. Likewise, they attempt to keep controllable terminations to a minimum.

Terminations by lapse pose a special problem. Speaking before a recent annual meeting of his company, the president of a leading life insurance company referred to lapses as follows: "The explanation will be found to be either the changed financial condition of the policyholder, or carelessness and indifference on his part . . . No one profits from the lapsation of policies. A lapsed policy represents wasted effort."

Undoubtedly, lapses defeat the purposes for which the policies were bought. They represent a loss both to the policyholder, who has paid a high cost for the temporary insurance protection, and to the company, which has wasted effort and expense to obtain a permanent policyholder.

Furthermore, it is believed that the underlying causes of many of these early lapses are psychological in character—some vague form of antipathy towards the manner in which the original sale or the request for payment of the renewal premium was made. A delicate public relations problem is involved. Consequently, even in these days of relatively low lapse rates, a good deal of attention is being given to developing effective conservation practices and good policyholder-company relations.—*Edward Rus*

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HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

U.S. BUSINESS

THE RED FACE *still looked the same. Mellower attitude of Vishinsky did not slow down U.S. defence plans.*

Defence:

ALLOCATION

U.S. CONSUMERS were still watching glumly as defence industries continued to rake in more and more raw materials from the supply available for civilian goods manufacture. In spite of the fact that U.S. imports were increasing rapidly, and fewer goods were being sold abroad, the appetite of defence industries had made a tight supply situation in strategic metals. Carefully measured ladelling, with Washington guarding the pot, had become the pattern for U.S. industry—a pattern that would stay until there was more evidence than Vishinsky's present mellowness to support the hope for peace.

■ Government allocation of materials in short supply such as copper, aluminum and brass are expected within the next three months. The action will come as no surprise to the metal trade who have believed that compulsory government allocation with end-use priorities is the only control method that will work.

■ So far the National Production Authority has issued two orders—inventory controls and "Do" priority orders for a number of short supply metals. Under this system defence work gets preference but all priorities will be on the same level. The paper industry has urged the Government to leave pulp out of its priorities program. It now contends that demand can be met "without too much difficulty."

MORE ALUMINUM

BUT controls alone were not enough. The "Cold War", if it could still be called that, was likely to last a long time—too long, in fact, to expect reduced civilian consumption to fill the gap between defence needs and raw material supply. Aluminum was getting special attention from Washington.

With less and less of the white metal going into civilian goods, the Munitions Board asked the three domestic aluminum producers to draw up plans detailing how much they could expand production by June 1953 and by June 1954. The information sought included financing requirements, raw material needs and the amount of power available.

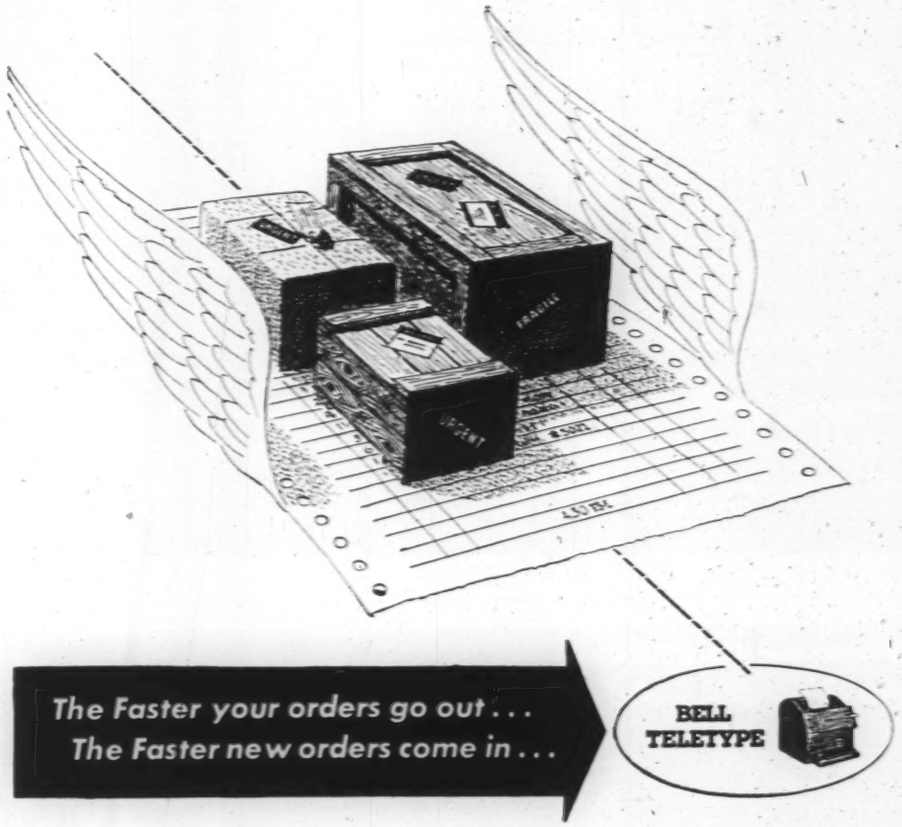
Meanwhile, the National Resources Security Board asked the same three producers to get out their pencils and figure how long it would take to expand capacity by one million pounds and by three million pounds. The two slow-moving agencies put a deadline of Oct. 23 for the data they sought. And still no one in Government ventured a figure on the probable aluminum requirements under the defence program.

Construction:

PERSISTENT BOOM

SO FAR, the U.S. housing boom has kept right on despite Government efforts to slow it down. For the fourth straight month, total new construction and private home building set new records in August. The total value of new construction for the month was $2,730 million. In the first eight months of the year 988,400 new dwelling units were begun, and the year's total is expected to reach 1,275,000 units. This is over one-quarter of a million more than last year.

In the mid-west, however, there are reports that tighter credit curbs have caused the building boom to pass its crest. It is expected that pending diversions of material and manpower will force a slowdown elsewhere in the country. Credit restrictions already ordered, or being drawn up will probably reduce home construction by one-third next year. But on the basis of mortgage commitments already made by Government agencies, housing officials don't expect any cutback for three months at least.



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